Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866. NUMBER 220.

CONGRESS.

A Passage Between Washburne, of Ill., and Baldwin, of Mass.

Bingham vs. Voorhees on Reconstruction.

One Hundred and Twenty-two General Officers Mustered Out.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Refusal of the Government to Recognize Maximilian.

Destructive Fires at Nashville and Rutland Vt., Loss $250,000.

The Troops Not to be Mustered out in Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM FENIANA.

Rumors of a Fight in Ireland.

The Fenians Triumphant.

FROM EUROPE.

A Steamer Wrecked—200 Lives Lost.

Important Political Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the clerks in the State Department for an increase of pay. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Communication from the President to Congress—Diplomatic Correspondence Between the U. S. Government and France—The President Refuses to Receive a Letter from Maximilian—Positive Recognition of Juarez—The Ultimatum for France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following message was received in the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1866.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Outrages of Reconstructed Rebels—Candidates for Reconstruction Speeches—Bingham vs. Voorhees—Military Order Revoked—The Collectors' Meeting—Personal—Freedmen's Schools—Treasury Decision.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Cholera at Havre—Convicted of Assault and Battery—The N. Y. Contested Election—Efforts to Obtain Pardon for Kahnstamm.

Action of Committees—The Appropriation Bills—Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps—Troops in Washington—The Potomac Frozen.

Gubernatorial and Postal Confirmations—Memorial of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange—Steamboat Statistics.

The Late Henry Winter Davis—Meeting of Members of the House.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Singular Explosion in Covington, Ky.—A Fruit House Blown to Pieces.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.

FROM MADISON.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Contest for Offices—Military Intelligence—The Governor's Message—Supreme Court—Appointment.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.

FROM NEW YORK.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—Benefit for a Prize Fighter—Colored Capitalists—Chess Tournament—Fenian Obsequies to be Tried—Burglars Sentenced—Death from Freezing.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Organization of Both Houses—Message of the Governor.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Pardon of Judge Harden—Canal Repaired—Vagrant Negroes—Improvements—The Trial of Gen. Mercer.

Financial.

Canadian Items.

EUROPE.

Gen. Grant's Report Eulogized—Correspondence on the Shenandoah Question—The Steamer Ibex Wrecked—200 Lives Lost—Sir Henry Storkes Gazetted Governor of Jamaica—Spain Accepts the Good Offices of England and France in the Chilian Affair—France About to Withdraw from the Extradition Treaty with England—Commercial.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Horace H. Day's Niagara Ship Canal Project.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Railroad Disaster Near Nashville—Great Fire in Nashville.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Jan. 9.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 9.

A GENERAL MUSTER OUT.

One Hundred and Twenty-two General Officers Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following order mustering out of the volunteer service one hundred and twenty-two general officers, has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 168.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj. Gen.

FIRES.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.—Great Fire at Nashville—A Merchant Buried in the Ruins—Loss $150,000.

A Fenian War Rumor.

Cotton Sales in New York.

Obituary.

The Ohio Senatorship.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Petition for Equalization of Pensions.

Union on Secession.

Dismissal of Col. Sweeny.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

Milwaukee Market.

Cincinnati Market.

New York Market.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

A LARGE LOT OF

SECOND-HAND SAFES!

FOR SALE

CHEAP!

LILLIE'S

Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes.

Two of Wilder's Patent,
Five of Herring's Patent Fire-proofs,
Two of Herring's Patent, with Inside Burglar Chest,
One of Herring's Patent Bank Vault Safes,
Two of Diebold & Bahman's make,
One of W. H. Dodds & Co.'s make,
Two of Davidson's "Fire Kings,"
One "Phœnix Safe,"
One of W. W. Bacon's make.

Most of the above safes are in perfect order, and will be sold without regard to their first cost.

MURRAY & WINNE,
General Western Agents for Lillie's Patent Safes and Locks,
114 Dearborn Street.

To the Ladies.

Coventry Frilling,
Alexandria Frilling,
TATTING AND TAPE TRIMMING,
CROCHET EDGING for trimming under-clothing.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 and 43 LASALLE STREET.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

DR. M. W. CASE
Has reopened an Office at
No. 134 S. Clark-st, Rooms 7 & 8.

CORN MEAL.

THE LATEST STYLES OF
WEDDING, PARTY AND VISITING CARDS
At J. HALLIDAY'S, 85 Washington-st.

TEETH.

WILLSON & BRO.,
ACCOUNTANTS,
Books Posted, Audited and Made Up.
OFFICE, 198 So. Water-st, P. O. Box 502.

DISSOLUTION.

GODDARD, WOOD & CO.

Ladies' Nurses,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 147 Clark-st.

MEDICAL CARD.
Daniel T. Nelson, M. D.,
(Recently of Boston, Mass.)

MONEY.

W. D. KERFOOT,
89 Washington-st.

E. O. CRITTENTON & CO.
Commission Merchants,
For the Sale of
PRODUCE
Of all kinds, 28 North Clark-st, Chicago.

Fine North-Side Dwelling For Sale.

Price, $9,500.

Money To Loan!

E. C. PERKINS, Att'y, 162 Lake Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

W. BARROW,
Scientific Wig Maker and Hair Cutter
167½ DEARBORN STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
No. 73 South Water Street.

WILLIAM CLARKE & CO.

Great Sacrifice!

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP.

$150,000 WORTH

FINE CLOTHING

NET COST

AT

PUTNAM'S,
116 & 118
Randolph Street.

NET COST.

One Price Only!

AT

PUTNAM'S,
116 & 118
Randolph Street.

I. F. DOBSON & CO.,

No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

NEW ENGLAND

M. M.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

Capital and Surplus over $1,200,000.

AMERICAN

Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Capital and Surplus over $650,000.

ARE YOU FULLY INSURED?

I. F. D. & Co. are Agents for the above long established and reliable Companies, and are prepared to issue Policies on favorable terms. They invite those

Desiring the Best Security,

AND A

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,

To give them a call. All orders shall have prompt attention.

N. BRITTAN & CO.

Proprietors of

Brittan's Continuous Copper-strip

Lightning Conductor,

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.

LYON'S PATENT SPIRAL COPPER

LIGHTNING ROD,

A Plain or Fluted Copper Tube Conductor.

Iron Rods of the most approved kinds supplied to the Trade at the lowest rates.

DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING ROD POINTS,

And all Lightning Rod Material.

MAMMOTH

GIFT CONCERT!

AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Saturday, January 27th, 1866.

30,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

MARINE BANK

OF CHICAGO,

LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AS THEY EXISTED ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF

January, A. D. 1866.

JUST PUBLISHED—The Old

LYON & HEALY, Publishers.

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KNITTING MACHINE

FOR

Families and Manufacturers.

DALTON'S

Family Knitting Machine

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Family Knitting Machine

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KNITTING MACHINE

DORLAND & HATHAWAY,
126½ DEARBORN STREET,
Chicago, Illinois.

Local Agents Wanted.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

"WOOLENS"

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,

We Have Reduced

FIVE DOLLAR BEAVERS
To "Two Dollars Fifty."
EIGHT DOLLAR BEAVERS
To "Four Dollars."
TEN DOLLAR BEAVERS
To "Five Dollars."

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

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THE AMERICAN CLOCK COMP'Y
OF NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. N. Welch Manuf'g Co.,
New Haven Clock Co., and
Seth Thomas Clock Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

No. 115 LAKE STREET,
American Clock Company, up stairs.
W. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

PHILIP WADSWORTH,

REMOVAL.

T. L. MILLER,

SUCCESSOR TO

Miller & Willmarth,

HAS REMOVED TO

70 & 72 LaSalle-St., Magie's Building,

Third door south of Randolph.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
General Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
SALT, WATER-LIME AND STUCCO.

WIGHT & DUNTON,

DRESSED HOGS,

And all Kinds of Country Produce,

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES,

Manufactured by

Diebold, Bahmann & Co.,

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY.

Constantly on hand

GUNNY BAGS,

2 1-2 Bushel—in any quantity.

Burlap Sacks—(Extra Heavy,)

COTTON, LINEN AND

PAPER FLOUR SACKS

HART, AUSTIN & CO.,

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. STONE,

DRESSED HOGS.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
Commission and Produce Merchants,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH REMEDY!

CURES COLD IN THE HEAD.

CURES BAD BREATH.

CURES WEAK EYES.

CURES SENSE OF SMELL.

CURES THROAT AFFECTIONS.

CURES DEAFNESS.

CURES HAWKING AND SPITTING.

CURES ALL CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & Co.,
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

DR. SEELYE'S

CELEBRATED

BRONCHIAL SYRUP,

CURES Croup, Influenza,

CURES Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis

CURES Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

CURES Tickling in the Throat.

CURES Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, &c.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Presentation Goods

IN

GREAT VARIETY

AT

GILES, BROTHER & CO.'S

142 Lake-st.

American and Geneva Watches,

FINE TIME PIECES,

SET IN

Gold Bracelets and Finger Rings.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE

AND

Solid Gold Jewelry.

SPOONS,

OPERA GLASSES

French Clocks, Rich Plated Ware, Jewel Cases, &c., &c.

GRANT'S PATENT SHIFTING

Buggy-Top Rail.

Shop Rights for Sale.

THOMAS B. BROWN.

MESSRS. BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,

CASH ADVANCES

MOCKING BIRDS

HISTORY AT A GLANCE.

SAUSAGES! SAUSAGES!

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

DR. A. M. HEAD

DR. H. B. BALL,

C. P. ADAMS & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

VESSELS FOR SALE.—Good

WILMINGTON

COAL.

BRIAR HILL AND ERIE

COAL,

C. J. KNIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Three singers—a
WANTED—Two good watch
WANTED—A first-rate business
WANTED—A second hand Rag
WANTED—To Buy—I wish to
WANTED—Young and old men
WANTED—To borrow, for two
WANTED—Immediately—All
WANTED—A young man, who
WANTED—Discharged officers
WANTED—To Sell—A half in-
WANTED—$3,500 upon a valua-
WANTED—Everybody, travel-
WANTED—Parties seeking busi-
WANTED—To Business Men—
WANTED—A smart man with a
WANTED—1,000 good canvass-
WANTED—Attention!—$7.00
WANTED—Everybody to know
WANTED—Lessons in Spanish
WANTED—Book-keeper—A
WANTED—$5,000 a year—Can-
WANTED—A neat, stylish Over-
WANTED—Life Insurance Can-
WANTED—20 city canvassers
WANTED—Twenty smart ladies
WANTED—One or two smart
WANTED—100 men to sell a
WANTED—Sheep—From fifty
WANTED—Persons that wish to
WANTED—$1500 per year. We

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 book-keeper, 1
WANTED—Fifty woodchoppers,
WANTED—Two good dry goods
WANTED—A blacksmith to do
WANTED—All persons looking
WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen,
WANTED—A salesman in a sta-
WANTED—1 hardware clerk, 1
WANTED—A first class man as
WANTED—2 experienced can-
WANTED—A good wagonmaker,
WANTED—Coachman. Best of

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl competent to
WANTED—Help—A good Amer-

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—
WANTED—Correspondence with

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Am
WANTED—Agents—For
WANTED—Agents—For a
WANTED—Agents—$200
WANTED—Agents—1,000
WANTED—Agents—In Ch
WANTED—Female Agents
WANTED—Agents—$50
WANTED—Agents—For
WANTED—Agents—The
WANTED—Agents—Active
WANTED—Agents—$175
WANTED—Agents—$150
WANTED—Agents—$12 to
WANTED—Agents—The
WANTED—Agents—$2,000
WANTED—Agents—Every

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—
WANTED—Situation—
WANTED—Situation—By
WANTED—Situation—A
WANTED—Situation—By
WANTED—Situation by a
WANTED—A situation as
WANTED—Situation By
WANTED—Situation—As
WANTED—Situation—A
WANTED—Situation—A
WANTED—Situation—
WANTED—Situation—

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A

To Rent.

TO RENT—A furnished
TO RENT—A two-story
TO RENT—Furnished room
TO RENT—A new house
TO RENT—Second floor of
TO RENT—With board, 2
TO RENT—Or For Sale
TO RENT—A cottage, No
TO RENT—Two neat front
TO RENT—Handsomely fu
TO RENT—A first class
TO RENT—Those three fine
TO RENT—The second
TO RENT—Two furnished
TO RENT—And furniture
TO RENT—Second floor,
TO RENT—Store No.
TO RENT—A fine three
TO RENT—And furniture
TO RENT—Office No.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

BLAINE'S AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

There is an evident intention on the part of Congress, and a desire on the part of the people, to amend the Constitution in respect to the basis of representation in Congress. As slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule necessarily ceases, and the late slaves will hereafter count as free persons. It is manifestly unjust to the North to permit five millions of whites in the eleven seceded States to claim representation in Congress for nine millions of people, after having disfranchised four millions of their fellow citizens. To correct this great injustice, a resolution is before Congress to amend the Constitution, making voters the basis, instead of population. But this proposition seems to encounter some opposition in the Eastern States. A Washington despatch states that—

[illegible] the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, proposing to amend the Constitution so that article 1, section 2, clause 3, shall read as follows to the first period:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color."

Mr. Blaine proceeded to argue that [illegible] California and Indiana would gain members while New York and Massachusetts would lose. The East would lose and the West would gain.

The statement is undoubtedly true. Taking the census of 1860 and the Presidential election of the same year, we can form a pretty correct estimate of the respective gain and loss. The vote in several of the New England States was comparatively light. The Copperheads made so feeble a contest in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island that a full vote was not called out, while in California, Indiana, and Illinois there was great political excitement and extraordinary efforts made by both parties to poll the last vote. From these causes proceed a part of the greater ratio of votes in the West than in the East. But it is also true that there are more men in the West to a thousand people than in the East, because a great many unmarried men leave the East and settle in the West. But this inequality is chiefly in the pioneer States. The ratio of voters in Ohio is no greater now than in Pennsylvania, and the ratio in Indiana but very little exceeds that of New York. Both of these States are now losing large numbers of their young men, who are emigrating to newer regions. A few years hence the ratio of voters in Illinois and Michigan will be but little larger than in the Eastern States. California and the other gold mining States possess a much larger proportion of men than women. This inequality is correcting itself. When the Pacific railroad is completed, female population in the far Western States will rapidly increase. The law of equilibrium will assert itself, and restore the ratio of the sexes. The next census will find California in possession of a far greater proportion of females than was there when the last census was taken.

We have made a careful calculation, and find that the West on the voter basis will not gain from the East to exceed six members, and perhaps not more than four or five. Illinois will gain one; Iowa one; California one or two, more likely one; Wisconsin, perhaps, two. The fractions may happen to give Michigan one, but the chances are the other way.

On the other hand, New York may lose one, and the six New England States among them two or three, and the run of the fractions may take one member from Ohio or Pennsylvania, or from both. This is absolutely the extent of the "gross inequality" of the voter basis, which so seriously afflicts the imagination of the member from Passamaquoddy.

In what way will the loss of four or five members to the "old folks at home" in the Atlantic States, and a gain of a like number by their enterprising "boys" out West, in one hundred and sixty members, injure the "old folks" in the East?

But we take higher grounds. If the ratio of voters in the West is greater than in the East, the West should have the benefit of it. The sovereign power in this Republic is reposed in the hands of the voters. The voters are the principals, and Congressmen are their agents. A thousand Western voters should weigh in Congress as much as a thousand voters in the East. The governing power of the Union is in the electors, not in the women and children, or in aliens or disfranchised negroes. There is where the sovereignty of the nation is to be found, and one man of that general "sovereignty" is entitled to an equal weight with any other man, regardless of geographical location. During the late war the Eastern States insisted that each State must furnish quotas of soldiers in proportion to their respective number of able-bodied men, and refused to furnish men on the basis of population. If the West, by reason of her larger ratio of men than the East, is required to contribute a larger per cent to the national defence, why should she not have representation in proportion to its men?

As direct taxes are apportioned according to representation instead of property, the West would have to bear the brunt in raising revenue as well as in raising fighting men. Such being the case, how is the East harmed, and wherein is the "gross inequality"?

But we have another and a very serious objection to Mr. Blaine's resolution. If it becomes a part of the Constitution, it guarantees to the States the right to abridge by "Constitution or laws" the "political rights and privileges of any number of citizens on account of race or color." States may perpetrate this sort of wrong now, because not actually forbidden by the Constitution; but if Blaine's amendment prevails, they will have [illegible] and express [illegible] to deprive not only the colored people, but persons of foreign birth, of political rights and privileges. Such a provision in our National Constitution would be subversive of the great principle of equality of rights among men. It would be a clause [illegible] It is democratic; his is anti-democratic. It [illegible] the majority to take away the rights of the minority. Whatever course Congress may pursue, we trust it will not be in the direction of Blaine's resolution.

THE RADICALS AND THE SOUTH.

It is assumed by all the Copperhead and Conservative organs, and pretty generally believed at the South, that the course of the Radicals in dealing with the question of reconstruction is dictated by motives of spite, a disposition to domineer, and a sentiment of malice. The New York Tribune insinuates the same thing by its long homilies against revenge, and in favor of magnanimity, and its declaration that it claims a potent right for demanding that the Southern States shall do justice and accept freedom, not for the purpose of keeping them out of the Union, but that they may the more speedily resume their constitutional relations. We are accused of endeavoring to force our peculiar doctrines upon unwilling people, and of a determination that the Southern masses shall accept our belief and join our party, before we will consent to their resumption of State authority.

This is all wrong—maliciously wrong. The Radicals believe that the theory and principles of our government, and the genius of our civilization, is liberty. They do not expect the Southern people to accept their doctrines, or embrace their political creed at once, [illegible] believe that, with a [illegible] for fair and free discussion, the right must eventually triumph in all parts of the country. It has never been pro[illegible] by the Radic[illegible] their party [illegible] body. All that they require of the Southern people is that their action shall conform to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence, to the genius of the American system of government—leaving them perfectly free to believe any doctrines they please—even the doctrines of secession and slavery, only insisting upon sufficient guarantees that they will not attempt to practice treason or slavery. And this proceeds upon a basis of true fealty to the Union, and true kindness to the Southern people. No Radical will be found opposing the readmission of any reconstructed State whose constitution and laws are in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and free government, because of any difference in political faith.

When the Democratic party was in power it notoriously adapted its legislation to its theory of the Constitution. Nay, more, it endeavored to enforce and perpetuate its party creed through the power of legislation. We might a thousand times more justly complain that our opponents have always endeavored to force their peculiar views down the throats of unwilling people, than they can complain of us. And, since they took up arms, and endeavored to ram their partisan faith into our bosoms at the point of the bayonet, even attempting the destruction of the Republic in order to preserve their party dogmas, a complaint that the Radicals require them to renounce entirely and forever all such fealty to the pro-slavery creed becomes them with a very ill grace indeed.

All that the Radicals ask of the South, as a condition precedent to full reconstruction, may be briefly summed up: Do justice; enact freedom; obey the Constitution in spirit as well as letter; give an actual and unmistakable support to the Union; and you are welcome to believe whatever you please.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Each successive Congress is petitioned to make grants of land from the public domain for the purpose of aiding in the construction of projected lines of railway, and a number of such petitions are [illegible] States, whose material progress may be greatly stimulated by the introduction of railroad facilities, it is easily made apparent that, without the aid of land grants, it is impossible to establish railways, owing to a paucity of capital and population; hence Congress is persuaded that it will be a meritorious act to aid the young State in developing its resources, by liberal grants from the National domain within its borders. And, if these grants are properly guarded and properly applied, there can be no doubt of their beneficial effect upon the general prosperity of the country.

Unfortunately, however, much of the previous legislation in this regard has been careless and hurried, so as to work, in some instances, considerable injustice to the struggling settlements, and to retard instead of stimulating the growth of the State. Through the action of Congress and the State legislature, the lands are withheld from market perhaps for a number of years, while the projected railroad is not only not in process of building, but does not promise a remote prospect of completion. Meanwhile the settlement of the granted lands is prevented, to the manifest detriment of the State, and the immediate injury of settlements contiguous to the projected railroad route.

The *modus operandi* of this evil has lately been illustrated in various instances. A number of heavy capitalists either own or buy large tracts of land in unsettled portions of a young State, lying somewhere near a general line between two prospectively important points. They form themselves into a railroad company, obtain a legal organization, ask for and procure a large grant of lands, locate a road line in such a meandering course that it traverses the property of each member of the Company; and then they are prepared to do business—which business is, not to construct a railroad, but to sell their lands and, if possible, their railroad charter, at a good figure. Perhaps, for the sake of appearances, and for a better effect upon the market, a little work along the proposed line is actually done. And thus, for half a dozen or more years, the granted lands are kept out of market for actual settlers, and everybody who really desires or might be induced to construct a railroad is prevented from so doing by the preoccupation of the route and the grant. The people of the injured sections become opposed to all railroad grants, believing them inseparable from swindling, and the spirit of enterprise and progress receives a severe and injurious check.

We hope, therefore, that Congress will scrutinize with the most careful attention every proposition that may come before it for grants of land in aid of railroad or other enterprises; and, in cases where grants are made, that they will be conveyed upon stringently guarded terms, and especially so as not to allow the withholding of such lands from market beyond a brief period. It has been too customary in the past to look upon the public domain as an exhaustless treasury, from which all sorts of specious schemes were to be fed, regardless of economy or the public interest. But the truth is, every acre of public land is equivalent to its value in cash, and, in view of our national debt, Congress should be as cautious in making appropriations of land as in making appropriations of money—not withholding either from strictly judicious investments for the public good, but guarding each with the most jealous conservatism.

FORESTALLING AND EXTORTION.

Our correspondent "Spectator," in his apology for high railroad freights, uses this language:

"But on the other hand, if those high [illegible] companies go on and expend their means in making a railroad, have they not the right to control it as they see fit? Have they not the same rights to control the commodity of transportation, that a half dozen speculators have, to control the sugar or lead market if they get control of the stock on hand?"

We answer in the negative, most decidedly. No "half-dozen speculators" have a right, legal or moral, to charge what they please, if they get control of the stock on hand of sugar or lead, or any other commodity. In the case named, they would be "forestallers" of the market, and that is an offence in the eye of the law. The common law forbids it. No man has a right to monopolize an article of general use and necessity and charge oppressive prices for it. The courts will not sustain him in his wrong doing. The public good is paramount to the rights of selfish aggrandizement of any speculator or clique of speculators. Extortion is cheating or swindling, and when extortion comes to be practised on a whole community, the right of self-preservation clearly and properly authorizes that community to defend itself, by putting a stop to the extortion. When the people, through their Legislature and Executive pass laws to stop the continuance of extortion, and to set limits to the selfish rapacity of speculators in lead, sugar, bread or meal, or anything else of general use and necessity, the Courts will hold such laws valid and constitutional. But if the Courts should so far abuse their trusts and trample on equity and justice, as to side with wrongdoers against the public welfare, it is in the power of the people to repeal such Courts, and establish others that will do justice and protect the rights of the people.

CANAL CONVENTION.

The friends of the proposed extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Lasalle to the Mississippi, near Rock Island, will hold a convention at Geneseo on Tuesday, the 16th of January, to take such action as may be found expedient. Counties, cities and towns interested are requested to send delegates.

It is believed that there is a natural route for a canal from the Mississippi to the Illinois river, nearly on a line with the Rock Island railroad. Pond Creek—a tributary of the Bureau which runs east into the Illinois—rises near Sheffield in the same marshes which feed Green river, a sluggish stream running westerly into Rock river. There is a system of ponds and marshes connecting west Bureau and Green river, which it is said the Indians in time of high water navigated with their canoes from stream to stream. It is believed that this low summit level can be fed from Rock river. By making this latter a navigable canal it would open to the Rock river country water communication with the South, the East, and with the coal fields at Sheffield, and the Illinois river. It would open a cheap and direct communication for Iowa, western Illinois and Minnesota to reach Chicago and the lakes. Its importance is incalculable, and we are glad to see its friends moving to ascertain the practicability of the route, and to properly bring it before the public.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The latest foreign advices fully justify the timely precaution of Congress in laying an embargo upon the importation of cattle from abroad. The dreaded destroyer of the herd is still spreading in all parts of England. Forty thousand herd have already been destroyed in its ravages, and five thousand new cases are occurring weekly. Panic is every where resting upon the English grazing districts, and the choicest herds and the soundest stock are [illegible] It is entirely to be expected that such a state of things in England should cause exportations of choice cattle to the provinces, for refuge, or for sale. In the panic that prevails, prices will be very low for high-bred stock that will tempt buyers from this side the Atlantic to undergo the risk [illegible] pressure of foreign [illegible] hurried into English markets by their owners, sowed widely the seeds of the disease. The wisest course for our Canadian neighbors is to establish a strict embargo themselves, and help rather than detract from the strictness of ours. In this instance there is a common interest, and no precaution is too expensive which lies in the direction of safety. Let there be a vigilance among our public, and in public officials, to see that the recent law of Congress is no dead letter, nor must it generally be looked upon as unnecessarily burdensome.

The only protection to the great herds of the prairies and the stock interest of all our States rests in a barrier strongly maintained against the approach of this disease from across the Atlantic.

THE FREEDMEN.

Their Destitution and Sufferings—An Appeal for Clothing and Food—Gen. Howard's Suggestion to Western Farmers for Contributions of Corn.

The agencies of the American Freedman's Aid Commission are being pressed and overwhelmed by the appeals that reach them from the suffering freedmen of the South, upon whom the rigors of the season have fallen, and the even more rigorous cruelty of their late masters. Letters are being received in Cincinnati and Chicago, from teachers and agents of the Commissions, from agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, from chaplains and other parties, depicting the pitiful condition of hundreds—yes, thousands, whose worn and tattered garments are no longer either a covering or a protection. Aged and decrepit men and women, and mothers with their ragged and almost naked children, huddled together in desolate homes—the only and the best that the whites in many places will permit them to have—shivering over a few fagots, without stockings, without shoes, without beds or bedding, and almost without food—the old and young, the helpless from age and the helpless from infancy, pinched by the cold and pinched by hunger.

With every account of the fearful condition there come earnest and beseeching appeals for help—for new clothes or old, for blankets or comforts, for stockings or shoes, for anything and everything that will in the least mitigate the suffering. A month ago, the Commission say, the store-rooms at Cincinnati and Chicago were filled with packages, held in reserve for the day of need. These have all been shipped and distributed—both store-rooms are now empty—and still the appeals come from various points in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Gen. Howard, the Master Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, has made a careful tour of the South, and he makes a report confirmatory of the saddest tales of suffering and destitution that had reached us through other sources. Of course such destitution is not general, but while there is no considerable section in which there is an abundance, there are many places where there is absolute and pressing want. From the statements of the General, it is certain that thousands will suffer immeasurably, and hundreds will perish of hunger, unless the means of relief are secured and taken to them. Impressed with what he saw, and with painful apprehensions as to what must inevitably follow, without immediate succor, Gen. Howard has urged the Commissioners in the West to make an appeal for corn in large quantities, to be shipped as soon as may be to the places where there is most need. The greatest destitution is, probably, in Northern Alabama and Georgia, and that region which was so long the theatre of active military operations.

In pursuance with the views of Gen. Howard and Gen. Eaton, as well as of Mr. Shipherd, General Secretary of the American Commission, the Western Department has commissioned L. F. Mellen, Esq., Secretary of the Cleveland Commission, and an earnest worker in all the great benevolent movements of the past four years, to proceed at once (with some thirty boxes of stores collected at Cleveland) to Atlanta, and make arrangements for the reception and careful distribution of corn and all other articles of food contributed, to the needy of all that destitute region, white and black.

We second the appeal of the Commission to every Illinois farmer to contribute one or more sacks of corn. Let them club together in a neighborhood and make up a wagon load, and haul it to the nearest depot; if practicable put it in sacks or barrels; send a notice of the place and quantity to Corresponding Secretary of the Western Department, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois; or, if more convenient, to the Secretary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, Box 832, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Commission appeal to other than farmers for special contributions of money to be expended in this behalf, that they may send to where food is cheapest, and purchase corn and other accessary articles.

Number of Volunteers from each State.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods. This information was called for to facilitate the business of the special committee on the war debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred.

The first column of the subjoined table gives the whole number of men furnished by each State, whether for long or short periods of service. The second column reduces the service to the standard of three years. It will be seen that Illinois, in proportion to population, furnished more men than any other State—except Kansas, which helped herself pretty freely from Missouri contrabands, who were credited to her quota. On the white basis she is not up to Illinois. The handsome showing of Kentucky, Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware is largely due to the black volunteers credited to them.

States.	Aggregate.	Aggregate reduced to the 3 years standard.
Maine	71,745	56,505
N. Hampshire	[illegible]	30,827
Vermont	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts	[illegible]	123,844
R. Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	79,511	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	366,326	267,558
Delaware	[illegible]	10,303
Maryland	49,730	40,469
W. Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Columbia	16,872	11,506
Ohio	[illegible]	239,976
Indiana	[illegible]	152,283
Illinois	258,217	212,694
Michigan	[illegible]	80,865
Wisconsin	96,118	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	19,675
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	78,540	70,348
Kansas	20,097	18,654
Total	[illegible]	2,129,041

The Sterling Convention—A Correction.

TISKILWA, Jan. 8, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I send you a correction of what I said in regard to political action concerning railroad monopolies. I am too zealous a Republican, and am too much impressed with the great work yet to be done by our party, to counsel its abandonment for any purpose at this time. I thought that the idea, how the proposed reform is to be carried without compromising or endangering our ascendancy, might do some good. Hence, I take the opportunity to try to do so.

Permit me on this occasion to express my deep conviction that of all war papers, the Chicago TRIBUNE was the most able, fearless and far-sighted, rendering it a tower of strength and a beacon light to the popular cause. I think I see now the same readiness, ability and fearlessness in supporting the interests of the people as against extortion and wrong. I hope to see the TRIBUNE maintain its leadership in the great [illegible] incident to peace, as it did in the great measures that concerned the war. Yours truly,

L. D. WHITING.

CORRECTION.

In your report of the proceedings of the anti-monopoly meeting at Stirling, I am reported to have said, "There will in this endeavor to be no attempt to preserve party lines, but men of all parties must join together determined that this shall be done."

This conveys a meaning quite the opposite of what I really did say. I explained at some length my own views of action, that it would be found expedient generally to work for our cause through the dominant party—that in many places both parties might be brought to espouse it, and perhaps in others that party organizations might be wholly thrown aside, and this question alone considered—that it would generally be for each locality to judge what would be best for itself.

As a Republican, I ask no party advantage from this question; nor would I surrender any to our opponents. As men of all parties are interested in this matter, so let all labor to put their respective parties on the right track, and, if successful in this, the cause of equal rights will be safe. If one party should espouse the right, and the other the wrong, then the latter probably would [illegible] ought to suffer.

The Pennsylvania [illegible]

MOUNT MORRIS, [illegible], 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

To your Saturday's issue your [illegible] "Public Good" makes use of the following unjust and unwarrantable language:

"Pennsylvania presents a bill [illegible] millions for apocryphal militia [illegible] Lee's army from her borders [illegible] suffered by the apathetic and Copperhead inhabitants of the York and Gettysburg [illegible]"

I know from my own personal observation that the above paragraph does gross injustice to the warm-hearted and patriotic citizens of York and Adams [illegible]

[illegible] "bullets of the brain" would have made [illegible] a Waterloo, and rendered gunpowder obsolete, as we feel very sure he prefers firing the former to smelling the latter.

PUBLIC JUSTICE.

FROM ALABAMA.

Glimpses of Southern Life Under the New Regime.

Legislative Crusades Against the Freedmen—The Small-Pox Ordinance—Secret of Southern Hatred to the Blacks—A Methodist Deacon—Visit to a Turpentine Plantation—Business Aspects—Inflation of Southern Towns—Personal Items—Semmes—Busteed.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEGISLATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

After the example of Mississippi and Louisiana, our Legislature has been trying its "prentice hand" at laws regulating those unfortunate creatures, the freedmen. Gen. Swayne, Freedmen's Superintendent, to his credit be it said, has issued circulars to his subordinates directing them to pay no attention whatever to any of these laws, but to keep on as if they did not exist. These poor creatures, the freedmen, form a most prolific subject for all sorts of legislation, both State and municipal; and a legislator is evidently nobody, in his own estimation, if he does not introduce a bill or two, or three, or more, on this subject. Just now the municipal bodies throughout this State are in an agony of fear, real or simulated, about small-pox. Of course the only person who can have it, or spread it, or have anything to do with it, is the free nigger; for, in the halcyon days of slavery, we never had these dreadful diseases about us. As a specimen of municipal legislation, I subjoin the following ordinance just passed by the Council of Selma, in this State:

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING FREEDMEN.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Selma:

That in consequence of the prevalence of the smallpox in this city, which is confined almost exclusively to the freedmen, among whom it is [illegible] spread, here and elsewhere, if freedmen are allowed to congregate within the city limits, and for the purpose of controlling and avoiding the contagion, it is ordained, that from and after the 15th day of December instant, it shall be unlawful for any freedman to come within the city limits, unless he be [illegible] by his employer [illegible] which cannot be [illegible] for every violation of this ordinance [illegible] the sum of ten dollars and removed under guard from the city limits; and any white person [illegible] shall, on conviction by the Mayor, be fined one hundred dollars, and every employer violating the intent of this ordinance in giving such certificates, shall be fined one hundred dollars, on conviction before the Mayor.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That no steamboat or other water craft, ferry boat or railroad company, shall bring or convey, to or near this city, any freedman; and the captain, conductor or managing agent of any steamboat, water craft, ferry boat, or railroad car who shall violate this ordinance, in conveying or allowing to be conveyed to or near the city, any of this population, shall, on conviction before the Mayor, be fined the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That section [illegible] of the city code, prohibiting the landing of any person having a contagious or infectious disease, within the city, under a penalty of $50, be amended by making the fine in such cases $500.

SEC. 4. That this ordinance be published in the city papers for one week, and handbills containing the ordinance, or its purport, be printed and circulated by the Mayor, in the surrounding country—and shall remain and be in effect until, on the subsidence of the small pox within the city, the City Council shall publish its repeal in the city papers.

A true copy of the minutes.

JOHN M. [illegible], City Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SELMA, SELMA, ALA., Dec. [illegible], 1865.

I have carefully examined the foregoing ordinance, and approve it in every particular.

D. W. MAGEE,
Col. 47th Ill., Com'd'g Post.

NORTHERN TOOLS.

It is with real pain that I call attention to the fact that this infamous municipal regulation has been approved "in every particular" by an honorable Illinois soldier, Colonel Magee, Commanding the Post of Selma. It is high time that these pro-slavery satraps and thin lickspittles in shoulder straps found out the fact that the negro is even more free than they, and any attempt to relieve the odious pass system of days gone by, ought to be squelched forthwith. Actuated by such pretended fears, and backed by Federal bayonets, the disloyal City Council of Selma proceeded to tear down all the negro huts which the poor creatures had erected on Government grounds, among the ruins of the late rebel arsenals, though not a single case of smallpox was known to exist among them. The distress this has caused among the unfortunate negroes can hardly be imagined, as the exorbitant rents charged in these towns places an ordinary house entirely out of reach of a laboring man. One old man, with a sick wife, told me he did not know how he could live, for his pay as porter in a store was only twenty dollars a month, and the rent of a single room cost him fifteen dollars of it.

DARK HOURS.

That the present condition of many of these poor people is far, very far, worse than in the days of slavery, is unquestionably true. Whether it will continue to be so, depends of course upon the future action of the party who ought to be his protector, the Government of the United States. From being the slave of an individual, the miserable negro has become the slave of the public, and is kicked, cuffed and legislated against at will, by all the cowardly rebels in rebeldom, who can safely wreak their spite against the Government upon their late unoffending slaves.

SECRET OF REBEL CRUELTY.

It would seem indeed that the patient, humble, truly Christian conduct of these unhappy blacks, would soften a heart of stone; but it only seems to make the hard heart of a rebel still harder. All through the trying contest against the Union, when every able-bodied man was called out and sent away to the front, these poor blacks remained quietly at home, never in a solitary instance, to my knowledge, attempting to take advantage of their position, but labored as industriously without masters as with them to support the families of those who had gone forth to fight the battles of slavery. Now that all is over, and these rebels have been whipped beyond all future hope of success, they furiously turn upon the only creature within their reach, their late unoffending chattels, with a ferocity absolutely fiendish, and do their very best, in every possible way, utterly to crush and exterminate them. The animosity of the rebel to his late slave is absolutely implacable, and nothing short of extermination and death seem to satisfy him. To rob, beat, and murder a negro is actually considered a meritorious deed, worth boasting about. Surely there is an avenging God, who hath said, "vengeance is mine," who will overtake this wicked and rebellious people with his swift vengeance in his own good time and in his own way.

The whites have done their best to get up an impression that there is to be a general rising among the blacks on Christmas day. If they do believe this at all, it is only the just and proper result of their own guilty fears; but never would a rising be more justifiable than against them. But it is all false. The blacks are not fools, and if they would not rise when they had the opportunity, during the war, they know too much to attempt it now, when, as they know by sad experience, Federal bayonets would only be too glad to shed their blood.

A CHANGE OF PLACES.

I have often thought that if the situation of the two races were only reversed, how sad, how utterly hopeless would seem our lot! Suppose the "niggers" owned all the land, and owned us too. Suppose we built their railroads as fast as rebellious blacks could tear them up, loaded and ran their trains and steamboats, cooked in their kitchens, blacked their boots, tilled their fields, and created all the wealth in which they rioted and idly spent. Suppose, all this time, the "niggers" smoked Havana cigars, drank their whiskey, and flourished their revolvers at our heads and cat-o'-nine-tails on our backs, while they shouted, "White man won't work; white man won't work; white man won't work." Suppose while thus faint and dying with laboring for taskmasters to whom ancient Egyptians were angels of light, some big nigger of a President Johnson should shriek out from the capital of this nation of blacks, swelling the grand chorus, "Work, white man, work; marry your wives, white man; be virtuous, white man; support your family, white man; and if you continue to work for us thus, white man, you may continue to live in this country, white man; that is, as long as we choose to permit you to live at all, white man." This, without any exaggeration, is the present condition of the negro in the South: He has, literally, no friends whatever, for the Freedmen's Bureau is as much a [illegible] and delusion, and more, than a protection; for the negro who even ventures to appeal to that Bureau for protection against robbery and imposition had better never go back home. If he does, his days, or rather hours, are surely numbered.

A SOUTHERN METHODIST DEACON.

A few days since Col. Robinson, of the colored troops, and head of the Freedmen's Bureau here, was called upon by a very respectable gentleman of this city to attend to the cases of a batch of negroes he had hired to make turpentine in Baldwin county, some fifteen miles from here. He had made a fair bargain with them, he said, paying twenty dollars a month and boarding; that they had not only drawn their pay, but were in his debt, and now they wouldn't work for him at all. As this seemed a very flagrant case of nigger wouldn't work, Col. Robinson, who is a Northern man, and as one of his Lieutenants said, "as square as a brick," concluded to go over the Bay, and see the thing for himself, the complainant being of the very first respectability here, a leading commission merchant, Deacon of the Methodist Church South, and one of the fairest men, so considered by everybody, now in the turpentine and rosin business.

"The State of Baldwin," as it is called here, is probably the largest county in the United States, being about seventy-five miles long by twenty-five or thirty wide. The soil is of indescribable poverty, being covered with a heavy growth of Southern pine, which, since the exhaustion of the North Carolina region, has become quite an object with turpentine makers from that State, who have secured immense tracts of land here, some of them owning bodies of 50,000 acres of choice pine lands. Here in these vast, poverty stricken region, have been congregated thousands of slaves, who were condemned during a great part of the year to the severest and most unsparing toil. "Boxes," as they are called, are cut with an axe on the [illegible] of the tree, in such a way as to [illegible]

[illegible] slavery—with [illegible] military coats, etc., picked up in the camps, where our troops had thrown them away [illegible] Blakely and Spanish Fort. [illegible] forlorn and wretched that the kind heart of Col. Robinson sank within him as he undertook to reprimand them for their supposed delinquencies. In the old hackneyed way, for of course he could use no other language to them, he told them they must work and support their families, and if they would not do so the Government could do nothing whatever for them. When he had concluded, the tongues of some of the older negroes became loosened, and they poured forth a rapid recital of their wrongs.

THE STORY OF THE WRONGED.

In the old days of slavery, they said, they always had enough to eat; their food was good, and plenty of it—meal, pork, molasses, salt, vinegar and tobacco, always composing their rations, besides which they had stated tasks given them, which, when performed, always left them time to cultivate their poor gardens, or to do overwork, by which they could get a little money to buy necessaries not included in their slave rations. Now, all was changed; they had to work, without intermission, from daylight till pitch dark, for their taskmasters, and all the "board" they got from their employers was a peck of musted corn-meal and three pounds and a half of salt pork a week (that is a pound a day), which they might cook up as they pleased, in the intervals of darkness they could call their own. Upon this diet, without change from year's end to year's end, they were expected to preserve their health, and do a full day's work! If they wanted anything more they had to buy it at four or five prices, of their master, who always brought them in debt at the end of the month, without their purchasing any clothing whatever, or getting any money. After they had made their statement, the Southern Methodist Deacon who works this mass of black misery for his own especial profit, made a speech, ostensibly to his negroes, but really to Col. R. He shed copious tears as he told them how he loved them, and recounted his own trials and losses during the war he and other men like him had brought on, quoted Scripture liberally, and shed more tears; but never denied one of the assertions of the negroes, nor promised to do any better for the future.

BLACK PHILOSOPHY.

In the midst of their apparently hopeless misery, I could not but be struck with the sound philosophy many of these ignorant men expressed. One old man was loudly denouncing the bad faith of the Methodist Deacon in deceiving them by drawing up their contracts for the year 1866, while he pretended at the time they were only to work till January next. "I only came over here to try it for a few months," said the old man, "and I'm sure I'll be dead if I have to stay a year beyond my time, and live on such feed." "Sho, Uncle John," said another, "that ain't nothing, after all. We blacks never had nothing before, and a year or two don't make no difference, if we don't get no pay, so we can only keep alive and take care of ourselves till we can learn a little how to get along." To which string of negatives I could not help giving an emphatic affirmation. I could not but observe all through this sad interview with these unfortunate people, that such a thing as living without work or having lands at Christmas, or any such nonsense, so continually and persistently charged upon them by their late masters, never seemed to have had the most remote lodgment in their minds, and I have yet to see the first negro who has any such idea. All they asked was fair treatment and such food as they had been accustomed to, to keep soul and body together during the severe and unremitting toil of the temperate regions. Such cases seem actually beyond the reach of benevolence, or of Government interference. If God cannot change the cruel hearts of these bad men, who so complacently grind the bodies, if not souls of their late chattels into the earth, there seems no hope for them on earth.

THE REBEL DELUSION.

A most unaccountable delusion seems to animate the minds of Southern men, which is equally as incomprehensible as the infernal animosity they have against the miserable negro now that he is no longer their slave. To an apparently intelligent planter, who was wishing that all the d——d niggers had but one life, that he might at one stroke annihilate them, I asked what substitute he expected to procure as laborers in the South. That white people never worked when they could possibly avoid it, and in my view, after ten year's experience and travel all over Europe, no country had so submissive, patient and easily managed a body of laborers as the South; that their virtues were many, and their vices, such as they were, were rather those of the system which enslaved them, than those natural to the race. To which he replied that the infernal niggers were the cause of all our troubles, defeats, and mortifications—that they, and they only, kept us from improving as the Northern States did—that if they were expelled from the country plenty of Dutch would come in to take their place. Such are the dreams in which these people, with singular unanimity indulge. A delusion quite as great as that which they once entertained, that the magnificent railways of the North were the cause, not the effect of Northern prosperity, and that all they had to do was to build railroads accordingly.

The minds of these people are progressing backward in a very evident degree, very apparent to one like myself, who has been absent since August last, and whose disloyalty is daily more and more manifest. The Northern man who would come here now to invest his money in Southern enterprise, in my view, would be foolhardy in the extreme. If willing to go even further than Southern men, as in days of yore, in abuse of the Union and cruelty toward the negro, he might be tolerated, as in times past, but if he was not, the country would soon be made too hot for him. Of course everybody professes to wish to see Northern capital come in, knowing well that they will control and tax it when it does come, and confiscate it too, if the possessor is obnoxious in any way to them.

INFLATION OF SOUTHERN TOWNS.

The material prosperity of Southern towns is very great; they having bounded, at almost a single leap, from extreme depression to an extreme inflation. Some persons, expecting their property to be confiscated and themselves banished or hung, as the people knew they deserved, and as they intended to do if successful, to their Northern enemies, they now set no bounds to their assumptions. Five and six thousand dollars a year is a common rent for business houses in Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, that rented before the war for a thousand dollars. Half that price, three thousand dollars a year, is readily paid for a very ordinary dwelling. Of course these things cannot last long, but must soon find their level, in the meantime it is to be hoped that Secretary McCulloch's good assessors and collectors will find some of this prosperity when taxpaying day comes round; though, judging the future by the past, this is very doubtful.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Among the few items of news worthy of record is the fact that "our distinguished townsman," as a local paper hath it, whose noble and heroic deeds have filled the world with his fame,—all this meaning Raphael J. Semmes, of Alabama pirate notoriety, has been suddenly sent for to Washington, and has departed therefor under guard; whether to be tried for his past crimes or not, probably depending on the humor in which he may find His Excellency the President, on his arrival at that paradise of traitors, the capital of the nation. Mr. Semmes had succeeded in securing a very snug berth here in the Board of Underwriters, when he was so unceremoniously sent for.

DICK BUSTED.

"Dick Busted," as the members of the Alabama bar irreverently term his Honor Judge Richard Busteed, U. S. District Judge for Alabama, since his late unsuccessful contest with Major General Woods in trying to get that great cotton thief, Secretary McCulloch's appointee and *protege*, T. C. A. Dexter, away from the clutches of the bayonet, has since signalized himself as a great conciliator, by pronouncing the test oath passed by Congress with the intention of keeping traitors from practicing in the Federal Courts, unconstitutional. The honorable Dick, it may be remembered, was a noted New York Copperhead, and Fernando Woods corporation counsel in past times, who flopped over just in time to get a fat office for life from our late good natured President Lincoln. If such men must have office, it is a great pity they cannot be kept out of the South, for at this time the game of conciliation is about the most remunerative that can be imagined. If the honorable Dick could only realize how contemptuously the brethren of the bar in this State both speak and think of him habitually, he would perchance try some other game, to win, just now.

Amherst College—The Record of Alumni.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

AMHERST, MASS., Jan. [illegible]

As the Northwest has very many among its business and professional men who look back to Amherst College as their alma mater, and especially as during the late war, the sons of this College from all parts of the country numerously entered the armies of the Union, it is desired to make a statement through the columns of the TRIBUNE, to such graduates and relatives of graduates through whom the purpose sought can be accomplished.

The Triennial Catalogue of the Alumni of Amherst is now in preparation, to be issued in the coming summer. By the rule observed it will be sent to every graduate whose post office address is in the possession of the College Librarian. It is especially desired that the forthcoming record be made full and complete, particularly as to the part borne in the war by the alumni of Amherst, including chaplains and surgeons. In some cases this information can only be furnished by the friends of deceased to whom this notice may come. I am desired by friends of this College to make this request through your columns, and ask that the required information may be sent to the Librarian of Amherst College.

HAMPSHIRE.

Destruction of Large Iron Works in Paris—Four Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment.

The great iron works of Cail & Co., on the Quai de Billy, Paris, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, December 16. The fire was discovered at one o'clock by a watchman of the establishment, and an alarm being given assistance arrived from all parts. The Minister of the Interior, Marshal Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris; the Prefect of Police, General Lebrun; and the head of the Municipal Police, were among the first on the ground. The troops quartered at the Ecole Militaire, all the police constables on duty throughout Paris, with M. Cail, and the four thousand men employed in the establishment, assisted in working the fire engines; but in spite of their exertions, all the workshops, with their contents, were destroyed, and nothing remained but the offices of the directors and the clerks. There was one large building belonging to the firm, containing a valuable collection of models, valued at $15,000. The total loss is estimated at a million dollars, which is fully insured in twelve offices. The fire was partially got under at five in the morning, but the road along the quay was not passable all day. M. Cail [illegible] Temporary sheds are to be immediately erected in order that the works may be resumed, and the insurance offices have offered to advance $40,000 to assist him. The fire is supposed to have originated in the overheating of a calorifere.

THE RAILROAD MONOPOLISTS.

Reply to Mr. Tappan—A Comparison of Freight Bills—How the Iowans Look at the Matter.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

LYONS, Iowa, Jan. 6th, 1866.

The letter of Mr. Tappan, General Freight Agent Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, published in your issue of Wednesday, made so plausible a showing for the Railroad side of the question of charges for transportation, which is now being so generally discussed, that I have been induced to compare notes with some of my neighbors who have been merchants and shippers for several years, for the purpose of ascertaining how far Mr. Tappan's statements were corroborated by facts within our knowledge and experience. I present you herewith some facts and figures, and deductions therefrom, resulting from such comparison.

It is proper to say that we are located on the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Fulton, the Western terminus of the Dixon Air Line Branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and consequently Fulton is our Railroad shipping station.

The enclosed freight bill, marked "A," shows the freight paid on an invoice of crockery from Boston, which was carried from

Boston to Albany, by Railroad........200 miles
Albany to Buffalo, by Canal........350 miles
Buffalo to Chicago, by Lake........[illegible] miles
Chicago to Fulton, by N. W. R. R........136 miles
Rate of freight per hundred pounds from Boston to Chicago........50c
Chicago to Fulton........[illegible]

Enclosed freight bill, marked "B," shows freight on invoice drugs from Detroit:
Rate per 100 pounds from Detroit to Chicago, 285 miles........[illegible]
Rate per 100 pounds from Chicago to Fulton, 136 miles........70c

Enclosed freight bill, marked "C," shows freight on invoice nails from Pittsburgh:
Rate per 100 pounds from Pittsburgh to Chicago, 460 miles........45c
Rate per 100 pounds from Chicago to Fulton, 136 miles........55c

Enclosed freight bill, marked "D," shows freight paid on invoice glass from Pittsburgh:
Rate per 100 pounds from Pittsburgh to Chicago, 460 miles........[illegible]
Rate per 100 pounds from Chicago to Fulton, 136 miles........60c

Rate on stoves from Erie, Pa., to Chicago, (by Railroad,) 464 miles, I am informed, is........[illegible]
Chicago to Fulton, 136 miles, is........[illegible]

These are but samples to illustrate the ratio of freights paid to lines *east* and *west* of Chicago. Mr. Tappan wishes to impress your readers with the belief that the present tariff of rates adopted by "those for whom he writes" is not too high—only enough so to meet the increased expenses incurred in operating railways. An examination of the above figures will, I think, satisfy any candid man that the railroads *east* of Chicago are doing business at rates ruinous to their own interests, or else the railroads *west* of Chicago are charging rates enormously profitable to themselves, and correspondingly injurious to the country dependent upon them. Since the recently published financial statements for 1865 of these railway lines *east* of Chicago show them to be enjoying a high degree of prosperity, I am led to the conclusion that the latter hypothesis is the correct one.

Mr. Tappan says "the advance in grain rates is but trifling over the rates charged in 1860." I find upon examination that the rates upon corn, barley and oats from Fulton to Chicago, during the spring and summer of 1860, were 12½ cents per 100 pounds—now it is 24 cents. The rate upon wheat was then 14 cents per 100 pounds—now it is 30 cents. The rate upon dressed hogs was 25 cents per 100 pounds—now it is 60 cents. The rate upon merchandise was: first class, 29 cents; second class, 25 cents; third class, 21 cents per 100 pounds—now it is 70 cents, 60 cents and 55 cents.

These advances may seem "trifling" to Mr. Tappan, but I beg to assure him they are regarded very differently by those who have them to pay. The farmers, who more or less remotely pay all these enhanced rates, can now receive but a small price at best for their products when carried to your city; and when from what they are added, these exorbitant rates of transportation, they find their business loss, despite their hard labor, their anxiety and care. Upon casting about to discover the causes of this state of things, they find the railroad one direct and tangible cause of their loss, by its onerous and unreasonable charges. Let me say to Mr. Tappan, for the benefit of "those for whom he writes," that the farmers are a power in the land—their influence is potent, and they are thoroughly aroused. You must yield to their just demands and be content with reasonable profits, or they will exercise the latent power they yet retain, and *force* you to yield a much greater share of your profits than will satisfy them if yielded voluntarily.

Mr. Tappan would have us believe that competition makes no difference with the N. W. road in its tariff charges—that they are the same as when "competition had ripe existence." When the Racine & Mississippi road recently completed its line to Fulton and commenced carrying grain to Milwaukee, the Northwestern also commenced receiving grain for Milwaukee, and have since been and are now carrying grain to Chicago and from thence to Milwaukee (an additional distance of eighty-five miles) without additional charge over rates to Chicago. So much for a little wholesome competition.

Mr. Tappan asks triumphantly "from whence is to come the capital required to complete the Missouri river extension?" In answer let me say that Government furnished a magnificent grant of land for this purpose, ample to construct the road; and that the love of gain—the assurance that the investment will prove lucrative—is the incentive which induces "moneyed men of the East" to put their capital into this enterprise, rather than their "magnificence," as Mr. Tappan styles it. Furthermore, if we may judge the future by the past experience, a large portion of the capital required to complete this extension will be *sucked* out of the towns and counties through which the road is to pass, by a system of tactics in the practice of which railroad [illegible] are thoroughly skilled, as almost any town on the [illegible] Missouri river extension can to their sorrow testify.

MERCHANT.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

State Politics—The Anti-Radicals in Hopeless Minority—Seizure of a Railroad—The Ice King—Emigration Movements, etc., etc.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8, 1866.

STATE POLITICS.

The Blair Conservatives have appointed this day for a grand Conservative love feast, from which all that is Radical is to be excluded, though it is proposed to glorify Gen. Jackson and President Johnson, two of the most noted Radicals who ever lived. The Conservatives are evidently impressed with the idea that it is necessary to come before the public in some way every few weeks, or else they are in danger of being forgotten. Gen. Blair must make his speech once in two or three months, or the world won't move on the same. This is the reason why the unfortunate creatures move forward so enthusiastically in mass conventions and mass meetings. Theirs is a case of making bricks without straw, for they certainly manufacture the largest amount of political capital out of the smallest amount of raw material of any politicians in the country.

The Opposition to the Radicals in this city and State is reduced to a very low ebb. All the elements don't fuse well, but the Blair men are prepared to eat any amount of political dirt to secure the co-operation of the out-and-out rebels. Since the Registry Law has cut off the more prominent rebels from voting, the Opposition has become less impatient than ever. The evidence of the utter hopelessness of their cause is found in the fact that they have declined or failed to bring out a candidate for the Legislature to be voted for to-morrow to fill a vacancy. The Radicals have nominated Charles E. Moss, one of the most uncompromising Radicals in the State, and rather opposed to President Johnson than otherwise—yet the Conservatives and Democrats give up the contest without a struggle, and of course Moss will be elected. Through the State the same apathy prevails, and in a late election for a county office in Mercer county, the Radicals walked over the track. In Macon county a similar incident occurred. The Conservatives are panic stricken by the vote on the new constitution, and as they have no hope of controlling the Radical vote cast against the new constitution they are now hopeless of the future. The influx of new men from the free North, and the departure of pro-slavery families to the new Territories and Brazil or Mexico tends to still further discourage the party.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The Governor made short work of the defaulting manager of the Platte County railroad, running from Savannah, in Holt county, to Iatan in Platte county, making a sort of [illegible] on the St. Joseph end of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. This road, like all others in Missouri, was built mainly on the credit of the State, and like all others also it was forfeited to the State by the failure to pay the interest on its bonds. A year ago it was the subject of a tedious, bitter controversy in the Legislature, pending discussion of measures for its disposal. The old parties in interest had formed various combinations and interested several new parties, who were desirous of getting control of the property, and a strong lobby was present during the session, and finally the Stringfellow party, as it was called because of its connection with the notorious Stringfellow of early Kansas fame—got the upper hand and were awarded the contract of the road on condition that they pay $25,000 down on receiving possession and $300,000 in State bonds on the 1st of January. They paid the $25,000, but defaulted on the bonds, whereupon Governor Fletcher very quickly proceeded to St. Joseph and before the railroad managers were aware that he was in town, he had seized the railroad and placed an agent in charge, as he was authorized to do by the law of the State.

THE ICE KING.

Of course, the Ice-King is entitled to a first rate notice. He still holds sway over our commerce, and although there are at times hopes that the soft weather spells which have visited us during the past fortnight might release his fetters, still the hope is illusive, and the most prudent have concluded to base their calculations upon an ice-bound harbor till the last of February at least. That is one advantage we possess over Chicago—our spring commences in February invariably. It has been a common occurrence to have May weather in February, and on the 22d of that month it has happened to be so warm that parties have had their parlor windows open, and been able without discomfort to sit in rooms thus ventilated with coats off. The present aspect of our harbor is exciting [illegible]. The underwriters have for the present abandoned all hope of extricating the steamboat property from its dangerous situation, and so long as it remains cold there is no [illegible] in the matter. Thousands of tons [illegible] and the presence daily [illegible] drawing of a heifer [illegible] safely crossed the ice thus far, and the occurrence of omnibus loads of passengers drawn by four horses is now daily witnessed. This is a veritable Mississippi bridge, but it won't last long.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

It is somewhat singular that, in spite of the cold weather, many emigrants are constantly arriving in this State. Most of them are of the poorer sort, in search of employment. [illegible] a steady demand from the South, through various parties here. In the spring, the provision for the comfort of emigrants passing through the city will be ample. The Mississippi Emigrant Fund (a legacy left by a public-spirited citizen, to be applied to helping emigrants,) is now in a condition to become useful to the emigrant. The Commissioners have rented a commodious building, which they are fitting up as a depot; and under certain restrictions, destitute emigrants are entitled to receive small sums of money to help them while seeking work. The State Board of Emigration are preparing to scatter printed information in relation to the advantages of Missouri, broadcast through the old country, as well as in the East.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. D. M. Frost has started an interesting investigation by his defence of himself. An ex-rebel writes from Memphis reiterating the charges that Frost was guilty of wilful desertion.

It is reported that preliminary arrangements have been made for erecting another mammoth hotel in this city during the present year.

The increased mail facilities of the interior is one of the many gratifying evidences of returning civilization.

Our legislators reassemble to-day. They report their constituents more radical than ever.

THE FENIAN QUARREL.

Another Session of the Congress—More Personalities.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 6th.]

The ferocity of the Fenians increases. Two or three of the men who have been very prominent in the wrangles of the Brotherhood met in the Congress at Clinton Hall yesterday, and the scene was one of singular interest. The bitter assaults upon the reputations of well-known Fenians, previously made in the Congress, and reported, have stirred up more wrath; and the men whose characters were maligned have written angry letters, in which they propose to have legal vengeance. At the same time they give their opinion in unmeasured words of those traducers. These circumstances combined stimulate to a high degree the fury of the contestants. Unusual efforts were made yesterday to keep secret the proceedings of the Congress, but without complete success. It was decided to print two thousand copies of the message of O'Mahoney on the troubles of the brotherhood, and the report of Killian, the secretary, on the finances and on the characters of noted Fenians.

Gen. Sweeney, the Secretary of War of the Fenians who are opposed to O'Mahoney, was invited to the Congress, and responded to the invitation. At the close of the afternoon recess he made an address, and gave an account of his plans for the liberation of Ireland. Mr. Mellen, another of the Fenian Generals, but who supports O'Mahoney, joined in the discussion; and the war of words was intensely interesting. O'Mahoney was present, and took part in the debate, which is said to have been "skilful" in what the disputants were able to say concerning each other's arguments; scientific in matters relating to the proposed war for Ireland, each man exhibiting the extent of his military knowledge to the delegates; and rancorous in respect to personal affairs. The delegates were greatly excited and somewhat confused, and Gen. Sweeney, in consequence of his exposition of his war policy, was likely to achieve a triumph, when it was charged against him that he was not a regularly pledged Fenian, and he could not deny the charge. He said he was willing to take the pledge at once, but it was not administered. The Congress did not adjourn until late in the evening.

President W. R. Roberts has made a reply to the charge of Killian, who accused him in Congress of taking money as a bribe for the influence of the brotherhood in the recent election, and not accounting for the money. Mr. Roberts pronounced the statement as "an infamous falsehood, both in conception and in utterance, either in whole or in part;" and he says he means to prosecute Killian in a court of justice for malicious libel, for this and other alleged falsehoods.

Patrick O'Rourke, Fenian treasurer, has likewise written a letter in answer to the "slanderous allegations" of Killian, made on the same occasion. He quotes Killian's statement that he (O'Rourke) procured, by false pretences, a sum of money from W. H. Meehan. "The above named Killian," Mr. O'Rourke contemptuously says, "is not responsible for even the fashionable clothes he wears." O'Rourke requires a retraction from the publishers of the statement. He declares he will pay all the money he ever received for the Fenians to anybody authorized to take it.

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Fire Investigation—Appointment of Health Inspectors—Rewards.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, yesterday afternoon. Present—T. B. Brown, President, in the chair, and Commissioners A. D. Titsworth, and Fred. Gund; also Mayor Rice, Superintendent Turtle, Fire Marshal Harris, Health Officer Bridges, and Captains Kennedy and Miller.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioner Titsworth stated to the Board that he was informed by a gentleman that while the fire was raging in the Clarendon House [illegible]

[illegible]

A communication was received from James Box, [illegible]

On motion of President Brown, it was ordered [illegible]

The resignation of William Abbott, assistant custodian of stolen property at the Central Police station, was read and accepted.

On motion of President Brown, the Health Officer was authorized to have printed 30,000 copies of health notices, 20,000 in the English and 10,000 in the German language, and he was also authorized to have the same inserted in the advertising columns of the daily papers.

The following resolution, offered by President Brown, was adopted:

Resolved, That the following-named persons be, and are hereby appointed special policemen, to act until further orders, as assistant Health Officers, in the wards hereinafter named, under the direction and control of the Health Officer. The said assistant Health Officers shall devote their whole time to the abatement of nuisances, the inspection of alleys, vaults, sewers and drains, and all buildings and premises within their districts; they shall give proper directions to occupants of buildings and premises for the keeping of the same in a healthy condition; shall report to the Health Officer all violations of the health ordinances and the ordinances [illegible] persons violating the same may be [illegible] punished, and personally attend Court [illegible] whenever called upon to testify in any case. [illegible] perform such other duties pertaining to the Health Department as the Health Officer shall direct, and shall be paid the sum of $60 per month each out of the $25,000 appropriated to the use of the Health Department by resolution of the Common Council, passed November 20, 1865.

1st Ward, 1st Precinct, Henry Bammer.
[illegible] A. Corbridge.
[illegible] S. Underhill.
[illegible] A. D. Haywood.
[illegible] C. H. Farer.
[illegible] 1st Precinct, W. Smith.
[illegible] M. Fineen.
[illegible] Peter Bowman.
[illegible]
[illegible] E. W. Brewster.
10th [illegible] T. W. Bamber.
[illegible] Theodore Weiler.
[illegible] G. Bevill.
[illegible] George Vocke.
[illegible] and E. O'Malley.

The resolution of President Brown, offered at the last meeting, requiring that all money and presents given to policemen should be converted to the use of the Police Life and Health Insurance Fund, was taken up.

Commissioner Titsworth offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That all moneys arising from the sales of unclaimed goods shall be paid into the City Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.

Resolved, That all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts or presents, and moneys of every kind that may be allowed by the Board of Police to be paid over for or in consideration of extraordinary services of any member of the police force, shall be turned over into the City Treasury as constituting part of the same fund provided in the first resolution, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, as provided in section 14 of the amendments to the Revised City Charter, passed February [illegible], 1865.

The resolutions prevailed.

On motion of President Brown, Sergeant Michael C. Hickey was instructed to act as Captain of First Precinct police force until such time as the Board may think fit to appoint a permanent captain.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Police Court.

The city treasury was not materially replenished by the fines imposed in the Police Court yesterday [illegible] before the magistrate at the Armory yesterday morning. Six former offenders composed the forenoon docket, and their unceremoniously was truly ample enough to awaken even the compassion of a police magistrate. A general feeling of wretchedness prevailed, both among the accusers and among the accused. The officers and clerically and [illegible] the stove for an hour, [illegible] wishing from the hand [illegible] they might be permitted to go home and sleep.

[illegible]

An old German [illegible] Ryder, who accused [illegible] pounds of brown sugar from [illegible]

[illegible]

FREE TRADE.

Important Meeting at Morse's Exchange.

Constitution of the Free Trade League.

Speeches and Addresses—Petition to Congress, etc., etc., etc.

A large and influential meeting of prominent merchants and citizens was held last evening, at Morse's Exchange and News Rooms, under the auspices of the Free Trade League.

At a little after eight o'clock, the meeting was called to order [illegible]

ARTICLE I.

The name of this society shall be "THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE OF CHICAGO."

ARTICLE II.

The object of the League shall be to promote an unrestricted commercial intercourse between the United States and all other nations.

ARTICLE III.

Any person may become a member of the League, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, by signing the Constitution and paying into the Treasury a sum of Fifty Dollars, and every other member one dollar each.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers of the League shall be a President, Vice President, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee, which at first shall consist of five members, who may be increased by their own vote to a number not exceeding nine, all which officers shall hold their places for one year.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all regular and special meetings of the League, to preserve order, to countersign all [illegible] the Executive Committee upon the Treasury, and to perform such other acts connected with the business of the League as may devolve upon him by its vote.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Vice President to discharge the office of the President in case of his absence, or inability to act.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and keep safely all the moneys of the League, to make disbursements on the order of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the President, and to present annually to the League a full and accurate report of his receipts and expenditures, with appropriate vouchers.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to receive and answer, under instructions of the Executive Committee, all communications addressed to the League, in regard to its general objects, to maintain intercourse by letter with other associations, or with individuals having a similar object in view, and to report annually upon the progress of free trade in this and other countries.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a full and faithful record of all the proceedings of the League at regular or special meetings, and to preserve its property and archives.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to provide rooms and furniture convenient for the meetings and business of the League, to prepare business for the meetings, to superintend the publication of pamphlets, books and articles in newspapers, to procure lectures and addresses on free trade, to order all payments of money, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, to perform such other services as may be referred to them by the League, and generally to watch over its interests. This Committee may at any time fill the vacancies among its members.

ARTICLE XI.

The regular meetings of the League shall be held once a month, at such place as the Executive Committee may designate.

ARTICLE XII.

The order of business at a regular meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of minutes.
2. Receiving the reports of officers in the order named in Article IV.
3. Receiving the reports of Special Committees.
4. Resolutions.
5. The admission of members.
6. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE XIII.

All questions shall be decided by a vote of the majority of the members present at any meeting, except as provided in Article XVI.

ARTICLE XIV.

Points of order shall be determined in conformity with the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States.

ARTICLE XV.

No money shall be appropriated beyond the actual receipts of the Treasury, and no debt whatever can, under any circumstances, be contracted by the League.

ARTICLE XVI.

This Constitution may be amended by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive regular meetings, except that no amendment can be made of the second article.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. The motion was supported by Mr. F. A. Eastman, in the following remarks:

MR. EASTMAN'S REMARKS.

[illegible]

The report of the committee was accepted and the committee was discharged.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then read and adopted.

Mr. I. R. Diller moved the appointment of a committee of three to nominate permanent officers of the League and that such committee report at the next meeting. The motion was adopted and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. I. R. Diller, Horace White and Hon. F. A. Eastman. Mr. White desired to be excused and nominated to serve in his stead the name of Mr. J. W. Sheahan. [illegible] Messrs. J. W. Sheahan and W. E. Doggett were added to the committee.

Mr. Edwin Burr was then called for and made the following brief statement of the effects of a protective tariff upon the hardware trade:

Yesterday I was requested to attend this meeting and give my views, and state some facts respecting the present tariff in relation to hardware, and I will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible:

In, or about the year 1832, one great complaint made by the Southerners in their then agitation for nullification, was the excessive high protective duties imposed upon imported goods for the protection and benefit of Northern manufacturers.

General Andrew Jackson was at that time the President of the United States, and found it necessary and expedient to pass, and strongly recommended the then called "Compromise Act," by which the duties on all foreign goods were to be gradually reduced to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

[illegible]

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

Mr. I. R. Diller read the following eloquent petition of the American Free Trade League, to Congress—written by William Cullen Bryant:

This petition of the American Free Trade League to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, respectfully represents [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Revival Movements in this City.

Yesterday was the second day of the concerted prayer, held in all parts of the world by agreement of all classes of Christians, [illegible] at all missionary stations, and by millions bowing at the universal altar [illegible] a general revival of religion throughout [illegible] and even before the week has begun [illegible] It is noticeable that from all parts of the country are being brought [illegible]

TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

Sabbath, Jan. 7—Sermons on the duties [illegible]

Monday, Jan. 8—Acknowledgments of mercies and confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 9—The Christian Church [illegible]

Wednesday, Jan. 10—Nations; for rulers [illegible]

Thursday, Jan. 11—For Christian [illegible]

Friday, Jan. 12—For Christian ministers [illegible]

Saturday, Jan. 13—For Christians in [illegible] and in persecution; for the [illegible]

Sabbath, Jan. 14—Sermons: The blessings expected from the manifested union of Christians of all countries.

OPENING OF THE WEEK.

It is the universal testimony [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL TAX ON INSU[illegible]

Remonstrance of Foreign Co[illegible]

At the meeting of the Common Council [illegible]

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

[illegible]

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Report of the Executive Board.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1866.

The chief topic of discussion in monetary circles to-day was the panic in the gold market, during which it fell in New York as low as [illegible]. The general markets under this decline, ruled dull and weaker, and the prices of grain particularly were lower.

The demand for money continues unusually brisk, and the bankers all report an extremely stringent market. There is no change, however, in the rates of discount at the banks, which remains steady at 10 per cent per annum; but it is very difficult to obtain accommodations. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

7-30 U. S. NOTES.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

Bankers & Brokers

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

[illegible]

The panic in Gold had a depressing effect on the grain markets to-day; but Provisions and Hogs were active and better.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours, amounted to 14,725. Under more favorable news from New York, the market ruled more active, and prices closed 25c higher than yesterday.

The Provision market also ruled firmer and better. Mess Pork advanced [illegible] per 100 lbs, with sales of [illegible] brls at $25 00@25.75—closing very firm at that range.

[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

Detroit Markets—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

Provisions in Baltimore—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

Vessels Laid up at the Port of Sandusky.

[illegible]

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Wool Market—Jan. 8.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1866.

The chief topic of discussion in monetary circles to-day was the panic in the gold market, during which it fell in New York as low as 136¾. The general markets under this decline ruled dull and weaker, and the prices of grain particularly were lower.

The demand for money continues unusually brisk, and the bankers all report an extremely stringent market. There is no change, however, in the rates of discount at the banks.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

Horace H. Day's Niagara Ship Canal Project.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accommod'n	*5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom	*5:30 p. m.	[illegible]

GALENA DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.

[illegible]

SALE OF MERCER COUNTY

[illegible]

SEND for MRS. E. R. JAYNE'S PATENT HEEL PROTECTORS.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow,

Is the only Physician at a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. [illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 124, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. [illegible]

Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. [illegible]

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Deller, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hunderhatt, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; [illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Exactly What you Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over 30 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Put up in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. Does not crock or stain. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible] Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of ELY & SMITH, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1866.

[illegible] E. C. SMITH.

Co-partnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of

ELY & FIELD,

And will continue the business of moving and raising brick and frame buildings in this city.

F. C. ELY,
JOS. C. FIELD.

January 2, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the firms of SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO. of Chicago, Ill., and SPRUANCE, A. HOMNER & CO. of St. Louis, Mo., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HARMON SPRUANCE,
[illegible]
HENRY A. HOMNER,
HENRY E. WHITMORE,
[illegible] J. CLAWSON.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business as heretofore, under the firm of

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

HARMON SPRUANCE,
JOSIAH W. PRESTON.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Misch and Charles J. Wood, for the manufacture of Church Windows and Stained Glass, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, January 8th, 1866.

The business of the old firm will be continued by George Misch at the old stand,

96 Washington Street,

Who is alone authorized to collect and pay all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

GEO. MISCH,
CHAS. J. WOOD.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that I have this day sold and transferred my entire interest in the late firm of WIGHT & SUMNER, and that of WIGHT, DUNTON & SUMNER, to THOS. WIGHT and G. B. DUNTON, who are authorized to use the names of the above firms in the settlement and conduct of their business.

January, 6, 1866. G. B. SUMNER.

The business of the Houses of

Wight, Dunton & Sumner,

Will hereafter be conducted by

Thos. Wight and G. B. Dunton,

Under the firm name and style of

WIGHT & DUNTON.

January, 6, 1866.

THOS. WIGHT,
G. B. DUNTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. GEO. W. A. BIDDLE is admitted to an interest in our firm from this date. The style of the firm to be

CHAS. BEARDSLEE BRO'S & CO.

January 1, 1866. CHAS. BEARDSLEE BRO'S. No. 36 Lake st., Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 Broadway and 6 Wall st., New York,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on Deposits of Coin and Currency, subject to check at sight. [illegible] Country Banks and Bankers.

Business Cards.

CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., No. 3 Loomis' Block,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES—Union National Bank, First National Bank.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS, 417 Arch street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of

Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers.

Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Planers, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

[illegible] NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

I. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets. CHICAGO.

General Notices.

SELEE'S HAIR LIFE

Is a preparation that cannot be excelled to restore Grey Hair to its original color and to prevent falling off. It is also the best Hair Dressing in the market.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

CHARLES G. SMITH, 1 & 3 Randolph street, [illegible]

NEW FISH STORE.

[illegible]

METALS!

METALS!

N. & G. TAYLOR Co.

303 Branch Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

- Tin Plates,
- Sheet Copper,
- Round Copper,
- Ingot Copper,
- Pig Tin,
- Pig Lead,
- Spelter,
- Antimony,
- Babbit Metal,
- Black Lead Crucibles,
- American Sheet Iron,
- American Bloom Sheet Iron,
- Galvanized Bloom Sheet Iron,
- Immitation Russia Sheet Iron,
- Russia Sheet Iron,
- Hoop Iron, all numbers and sizes,
- Round Iron, [illegible]
- Teazle Iron,
- Cast Steel,
- Files of all kinds,
- Rivets of all kinds and sizes,
- Wires of all kinds and sizes,
- Registers of all kinds,
- Ventilators of all kinds,
- Emery, Borax, &c., &c.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, December 31, 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

[illegible]

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. [illegible] for the transportation of military supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established [illegible]

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley [illegible]

ROUTE No. 3.—From Forts Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Government Sales.

DEPOT QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Illinois, January 5th, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Government Stables, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, the following articles of Government Property, viz.: [illegible]

L. H. PEIRCE, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army and Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Ordnance Stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

[illegible]

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Capt. and Bv't Major Ord. Comm'dg.

LARGE SALE OF U. S. ORDNANCE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction by the U. S. Government, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, January 29th, 1866, the following articles: [illegible]

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Lt. Col. of Ordnance and Bv't Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. Allegheny Arsenal.

Legal.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook. ss.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible] In Chancery.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., [illegible]

Medicines.

The great Strengthening Tonic,

(NOT A WHISKEY PREPARATION,)

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever,

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,

Diseases of Camp Life.

[illegible]

O

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS of THE LIVER and DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters

This Bitters has performed more cures; GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION; HAS MORE TESTIMONY; HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT! Than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion AND WILL PAY $1,000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys.

F

Observe the following symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs. Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

[From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to patent medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH, 906 Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. PRICE—Single Bottle ONE DOLLAR, or a half dozen for FIVE DOLLARS.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land. Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all female diseases, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; Or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in a plain, sealed wrapper, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker st., N. Y.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for special cases, when milder medicines fail to act. [illegible]

Cough Balsam.

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Mellifluous Cough Balsam

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and peculiarly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined, She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Disease destroy life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease!

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers every where, and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

City Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, January 8, 1866.

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

R. N. LOUCKS & CO., Dealers in French Calf, Kip and Upper Leather, [illegible]

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

1866.

23d Semi-Annual Statement

OF

ASSETS

OF THE

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

Hartford, Connecticut,

On the 1st day of January, 1866.

Cash, $164,229.10.

Cash on hand and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	[illegible]

United States Security, $107,335.

	Par value.	Market value.
United States Stock. Sixes of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Stock. Five-Twenties	[illegible]	[illegible]

Loans on Approved Securities, $176,790

Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal and collateral security	[illegible]
Bills receivable for loans, secured by real estate	[illegible]

New York Bank Stock, $79,100.

[illegible]

Hartford Bank Stocks, 150,900.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Bank Stocks, $48,475.

[illegible]

Bonds—State, City & Water, $106,450.

[illegible]

Connecticut State Bonds, $95,000.

Ohio State Stock, $13,300.

Accumulated Interest, $5,151.28.

TOTAL ASSETS,

$1,006,790.33.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES,

$38,152.32.

The fact of its reliability, the quiet service it has rendered patrons, and its ability to pass through costly conflagrations, with honor unsullied to [illegible]

LOSSES PAID.

[illegible]

THE PHŒNIX

[illegible]

H. M. MAGILL,

General Agent.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

Common Sense Teaches Us

[illegible]

Experience has Taught Thousands

[illegible]

During Twelve Successive Years

[illegible]

The Horrors of Dyspepsia.

[illegible]

The Shaking Martyrs

[illegible]

If you are Billious

[illegible]

After an Attack of Sickness.

[illegible]

Trouble with the Bowels

[illegible]

The Traveller is without Defense

[illegible]

When the Appetite Fails.

[illegible]

Without A Good Digestion.

[illegible]

The Body Acts Upon the Mind.

[illegible]

On the Temperature of the Blood.

[illegible]

In Over-heated Factories, &c.

[illegible]

Universal Adulteration

[illegible]

It is a Representative Medicine.

[illegible]

It is a Tested Preparation.

[illegible]

Frauds Upon Society

[illegible]

Among Officers of the U. S. Army

[illegible]

On Board Our Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

In California and Australia

[illegible]

The Record of Important Cures.

[illegible]

The Government Commendation.

THE COUNTERFEITING OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

Official Endorsement of the U. S. Revenue Department.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

[illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges. [illegible]

A Bad Breath the greatest curse of life. [illegible]

The Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpent are truly wonderful. [illegible]

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, &c. [illegible] ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

Household Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, January 12th, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, [illegible] PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DININGROOM FURNITURE. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY W. S. STEDMAN & CO., 176 LAKE STREET.

LARGE SALE OF

Clothing, Cassimeres,

Undershirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, Wool Socks, Boots, Hats, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, 176 Lake street.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Soldiers' Overcoats, Jackets, Pants, Roller Towels, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 11th, at 10 o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets: [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—Of Condemned Government Property, at Springfield, Ill.— [illegible] JAMES CAMPBELL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

POWERS'

Patent Perpetual Broom.

FACTS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

IT IS A WESTERN INVENTION—BUSINESS MEN [illegible] CHAS. E. BROWNE, Room 11 Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, MR. WALTER L. PECK becomes interested in the Chicago Branch of our House, [illegible] CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK,

CORDAGE, TWINES, PAPER,

[illegible]

Wooden and Willow Ware,

206 South Water Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

THE CALAMITY OF FIRE.

The Insecurity of Wooden Structures—Destructive Conflagration on Randolph Street—Loss $110,000—Other Fires.

[illegible]

Garden City Insurance Company $5,000
Hartford Insurance Company 5,000
Illinois Mutual Insurance Company 5,000
Equitable Insurance Company 5,000
Merchants' Insurance Company 5,000
Knickerbocker Insurance Company 5,000
Union Insurance Company 5,000

[illegible]

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ITS EARLY HISTORY.

The earliest definite record of anything like accident insurance, of which we have any knowledge, is found in the French marine ordinance of Louis XVI, in 1681, the thirteenth article of which [illegible]

The various guilds, unions, etc., of mechanics and tradesmen, firemen's benevolent societies, odd fellows, free masons, and other organizations of a like character, which have been common for many years, have in view the relief of those members who are suddenly prostrated by accident, and make it a point to provide for the families of those who lose their lives by casualty. This is a part of their work of mutual aid and protection, and contemplates nothing less than as the perfect kind of accident insurance.

The first company having in view the specific object of insuring against accidents, whether fatal or non-fatal, was the Accidental Death Insurance Company, of London, England, incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1849. The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, also of London, with similar powers and objects, was incorporated in the following year. The growth of these two companies has been steady and successful, and the first-mentioned corporation has now a capital equal to over five million dollars. The success has demonstrated that accident insurance meets a public need; and when properly presented, by a safe and responsible company, the people will readily avail themselves of its protection.

The fact that these two veteran companies are now the only ones in England, all their numerous imitators lives, also demonstrates that it requires ample capital and a careful and honorable management to make the business safe, successful and permanent; and that speculative, mushroom companies are not the best reliance when actual benefits should be realized from the insurance.

ITS IMPORTANCE.

Every man is liable to accident, no matter what his occupation or pursuits, whether he travels much or none at all, whether he works amid the whirr and clatter of moving machinery, or in a store, lawyer's office, or editor's sanctum. The liability is, of course, not equal in all cases—yet statistics and newspaper files give plenty of illustrations of careful, sedentary men, who are killed or seriously injured by some one of the common accidents of daily life, while other men may drive a railroad train or run a planing machine for a score of years without a scratch.

The subject does not require argument. There are few men who will not admit that they may meet with an accident any day, and at times they feel absolutely in danger of accidental injury or death. "Good luck" cannot always be depended upon. It will not prevent trains from running off the track, steamboat boilers from exploding, machinery from mangling, horses from running away, sidewalks from being icy, cold from freezing, or lightning from striking. The questions to be settled are precisely the same as in fire insurance. Is it not cheaper to let a responsible company take the risk than to take it yourself? Is not your body worth more than your dwelling house? Is not the protection offered worth more than it costs?

THE PIONEER COMPANY.

The TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., was the first to successfully introduce the practice of accident insurance in this country. Its founder was JAMES G. BATTERSON, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who has witnessed the workings of accident insurance in England. A charter was obtained from the Connecticut Legislature of 1863, contemplating only the insuring of railway passengers and other travellers. In the spring of '64, an amendment to the charter was obtained, authorizing insurance against accidents of all kinds, and the Company issued its first policy April 1st, 1864. Of its subsequent history we speak elsewhere.

It was not an easy thing to establish accident insurance in America, ready as our people are for every new thing that promises to be a good thing. Exposure to accident is much greater in the go-ahead Yankee nation than in slow-coach England. Statistics were not easily obtained; there was no reliable data to figure from; rates were to be established and tested; mistakes to be rectified—at no small expense; a new business was to be organized and fairly brought to the notice of the American people. These difficulties have been successively and successfully overcome, it is believed, and the TRAVELLERS' now offers to the public, not only the best and cheapest protective insurance extant, but insurance that is permanent, sound and reliable.

ACCIDENTS INSURED AGAINST.

This Company insures against the following casualties: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assault by burglars, robbers, murderers, &c., the action of lightning or sunstroke, [illegible] earthquakes, suffocation by drowning or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of total disability to follow his usual avocations.

The Company's policies do not apply to death or disability arising from rheumatism, gout, hernia, or any other disease or causes arising within the system of the insured before, or at the time of, or following such accidental injury, excepting in case of injury to the assured, and death ensuing within three months occasioned by disease such as lockjaw or hydrophobia, in which case the Company would deem themselves liable for the sum insured under their policy, if it can be clearly shown that the disease was directly induced by the accident.

We may say, in general terms, the TRAVELLERS insures against every possible form of casualty to the limbs—everything except illness.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.

A General Accident Policy insures against accidents of all kinds, and at all times and places, whether traveling or not; whether at home or abroad; whether working in shops, offices, mills, factories, or any of the trades, or on the farm; [illegible] newspaper. This is the kind of policy we [illegible] to all our patrons. They are usually issued for [illegible] one year, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ORIGINAL

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF AMERICA.

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

Net Cash Assets, Dec. 1, 1865, - - - $585,838.19

Insures Against all Kinds of

ACCIDENTS.

Best and Cheapest Protective Insurance Extant.

JOHN G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

MANAGERS OF THE CHICAGO BRANCH,

WHITE & GOODWIN.

JULIUS WHITE, of Chicago. J. GOODWIN, Jr., late of Hartford, Conn.

LOCAL AGENTS AT CHICAGO.

MOORE & STEARNS, - - - - - - - - 49 LaSalle Street.
B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., - - - - S. W. cor. Randolph and LaSalle.
E. C. WILDER, - - - - - - - - Opera House Building.

ONE MONTH POLICIES.

One Month General Accident Policies are issued by the TRAVELLERS' OF HARTFORD, at the moderate rate of one dollar for each thousand insured, for the "ordinary" class of policy holders. The sum of five dollars will buy one of these policies, good for thirty days, insuring against *all kinds of accidents*, and securing the payment of $5,000 in case of fatal accident, or $25 per week (not to exceed twenty-six weeks) in case of disabling bodily injury.

An insurance ticket, for $3,000 and $15 per week compensation, insuring only "against injuries caused by *accident to the public conveyance*," costs two dollars for a month; while a monthly policy covering the same amount of insurance precisely, but insuring against *all kinds* of accidents, whether travelling or not, costs three dollars. It is not worth more than the extra cost?

These policies are very convenient for those who wish to insure for only a short term, or who cannot well spare the amount of money for a yearly premium; also for mechanics and others, who choose to insure by the month rather than the year. As an inducement to the purchase of monthly policies, the company offer to give a policy *for half a year gratis* (except a policy fee of $1) to any person purchasing *six* one month policies in any one year—the half-year policy to be of the same amount as the average of the monthly policies.

MARINE POLICIES.

The TRAVELLERS' OF HARTFORD now issues Marine Policies, insuring against accidental loss of life in voyaging to distant ports in any part of the world. For a trip to Europe, the premium to policy holders is but one dollar for each thousand dollars insured, for each passage across the ocean, up to ten, twenty-five, or fifty thousand dollars. To Havana, one dollar per thousand, for the round trip. To San Francisco, two dollars per thousand each passage.

Let no man start on a voyage to Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, or other distant port, without first taking a Marine Policy in the TRAVELLERS' OF HARTFORD.

WEEKLY COMPENSATION.

An important consideration, which commends Accident Insurance to public favor, is its system of weekly compensation. Under an ordinary life policy, the person whose life is insured can never reap any personal benefit from the sum assured: it goes to his family or heirs after his death. But any person insured in the TRAVELLERS', who is injured by any accident whatever, so severely as to temporarily disable him from attending to his usual business, can receive the benefits of insurance at once, and have the consolation of drawing his fifteen or twenty-five dollars per week toward paying doctors' bills and family expenses.

There is a very large class of men—machinists, mechanics, and others—who *work by the day*, receiving fair or liberal wages while they work, but whose income ceases the moment they cease work. If they are absent a day or a week, it is so much deducted from [illegible] easily spare the small amount of premium necessary to procure a policy of say three thousand dollars in case of fatal accident, or fifteen dollars per week in case of non-fatal disabling injury, which would cost but eighteen dollars a year.

Every intelligent person knows that it is a thing so common as to excite no special remark, for a machinist to be laid up a week or several weeks by accident. In many such cases it is found necessary to circulate a subscription paper among his employers and fellow-workmen, to raise money to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate man's family. In some of our large armories, these frequent "subscriptions" for A, B, and C, prove a terrible tax on others more fortunate, and more prudent in proving for their families, but who earn no better wages. The man who is insured can take care of himself and family, if he can work; if disabled by accident, the company will pay him, and he is thus relieved from anxiety.

The fact of over seven hundred persons now on the books of the Company, who have received weekly compensation, in sums ranging from $5 to $250, furnishes so many satisfactory evidences of the real benefit to be derived from this system of insurance. We have spoken more particularly of mechanics and machinists; but compensation has been received, and [illegible]

[illegible]

THREE AND FIVE YEAR POLICIES.

A deduction of one annual premium is made to persons who take a policy for *five years* at one payment; and a deduction of one-half of one annual premium to persons who take a policy for three years. Thus, a merchant or professional man would pay, for a five thousand dollar policy, twenty-five dollars *for one year*, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents *for three years*, or one hundred dollars *for five years*. A machinist or carpenter would pay, for a five thousand dollar policy, thirty dollars *for one year*, seventy-five dollars for *three years*, or one hundred and twenty dollars for *five years*.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMBINED.

The TRAVELLERS' OF HARTFORD, not content with being the first to successfully establish the business of accident insurance in America, is now prepared (at the Home Office) to issue policies combining the benefits of accident insurance with an ordinary life policy. This is believed to be the first attempt to introduce this feature in insurance in Europe or America; and we think that upon an examination of the plan, its merits will commend it to public favor. Those who wish for temporary insurance against loss of life *from whatever cause*, and at the same time to secure themselves of a weekly compensation, are urged to bestow upon it a careful attention.

The holder of one of these policies is doubly guarded. He is insured against every kind of accident by which he is disabled, receiving from the Company a weekly compensation during the time he is compelled to suspend his ordinary pursuits. Under the same policy he is also insured against loss of life, whether occurring by disease or accident, his family receiving the full amount for which he is insured, which may be from $1,000 to $10,000. No other kind of policy precisely meets his needs in all the uncertain circumstances in which every one is, sooner or later, sure to be placed. If an accident happens to him by which his labor ceases, it assures him of an immunity from loss of time and income. If death overtakes him, it assures to his family an exemption from distressing cares and anxieties, and perhaps from want.

It is confidently claimed for this plan, that it affords the cheapest insurance in the world. A person of the age of 35 years, by the single payment of $50.97, secures himself for five years of $5 weekly compensation during disablement, and his family of $1,000 in case of his death, or the same benefits can be secured for one year by the payment of $15.27. Or, he can be insured for one year in the sum of $5,000, and for the weekly compensation of $25, by the payment of $77.35.

Full particulars, with tables of rates, will be given in a new Prospectus soon to be issued.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED COMPENSATION LOSSES PAID.

On the books of the Company are recorded over *seven hundred cases of weekly compensation losses*, paid within the past eighteen months for non-fatal injuries. These losses have, without a single exception, been paid promptly without contesting one, and with perfect satisfaction to the [illegible] cases of these losses paid are on file. They vary in amount from $5 to $250 each, and embrace men of all professions, trades and occupations; rich men and poor men; men in all the States of the Union; and include the greatest variety of common or unusual accidents ever collected in this country.

A large number of these weekly compensation losses were paid to citizens of the Northwest; and the living witnesses to the prompt and fair manner in which these losses are adjusted and paid, may be found in many Western cities and towns.

THE CHEAPEST PROTECTIVE INSURANCE.

A General Accident Policy in the TRAVELLERS' is believed to be the cheapest form of protective insurance extant. It covers a larger risk in proportion to the amount of premium than any other class of insurance, is within the means of nearly every man, and the hundreds who have experienced its benefits can testify to its actual value.

An annual premium of ten to twelve dollars, according to occupation, will secure a policy for two thousand dollars in case of fatal accident, or ten dollars per week in case of disabling bodily injury; the compensation to be paid so long as the person is disabled from attending to his usual business, not to exceed twenty-six weeks for any one accident.

An annual premium of twenty-five to thirty dollars will, in like manner, secure a policy for five thousand dollars, or twenty-five dollars per week compensation; and an annual premium of sixty to sixty dollars will [illegible]

Any other sum from $500 up to $10,000, at proportionate rates. Risks that are specially hazardous will be charged hazardous rates.

CHARACTER AND STABILITY OF THE COMPANY.

It has a paid up cash capital of half a million, and on the 1st of December its net surplus was $585,838.19. The capital and assets are prudently invested in good securities, that can be turned to cash at one day's notice, to meet any sudden and fearful losses. Within a year and a half, it has paid, promptly and satisfactorily, over $80,000 in losses, to two thousand and eight hundred policy holders, in sums ranging from five dollars to ten thousand dollars.

ASSETS, DEC. 1st, 1865.

	Market value.
Cash	[illegible]
United States Securities	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Chicago Water Loan Bonds	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stocks	[illegible]
New York Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Personal Security	[illegible]
Accumulated Interest	[illegible]
	$585,838.19

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	$5,500
All other Liabilities	[illegible]

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

All accidents taken, except sailors. The state of health is not inquired into; but a policy will be issued at five minutes' notice.

NOW AND THEN.

On the 1st day of April, 1864, the TRAVELLERS' issued its first policy—Policy No. 1. On the 14th of December last the Company sustained a loss of $1,500 on Policy No. 28,000, and the whole number issued up to date is about 35,000. This number is exclusive of the sale of insurance tickets, which is quite large. Of these 35,000 policies over 20,000 were issued during the year 1865—a larger number of policies, it is confidently claimed, than was ever issued in one year by any other insurance company in the world.

It has over a thousand agencies established, occupying the cities and large towns throughout the United States and Canadas—from Montreal, Ottawa and Oswego on the North, to Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston on the South; from St. John and Portland on the East, to Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver City and San Francisco on the West. Its business is large, steadily increasing, and appears to be as permanent and legitimate a branch of underwriting as fire, life or marine insurance. The rates are as low as are consistent with security to both the company and the policy holder.

THE BRANCH OFFICE AT CHICAGO.

For the purpose of giving to its Policy holders in the West all the advantages of the localization of this beneficent Institution in their midst, the Company has established a Branch Office at Chicago, under the management of Messrs. WHITE & GOODWIN.

ALL CLAIMS FOR LOSSES, as well as other business of the Company will, henceforward, be so far as they may arise in the Northwestern States, be disposed of without reference to the Home Office.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID.

Stephen Sauer, a railroad conductor, of Peoria, Ill., was killed by falling between the cars, in December, 1864. He was insured in the TRAVELLERS' OF HARTFORD for $5,000, about four weeks previously, and the money was at once paid to his widow. This was the first total loss sustained by the company.

George W. Grippen, a railroad conductor, of Elgin, Ill., was killed in the same manner, December 15, 1864. He was insured for $3,000, which amount has been promptly paid to his family. This was the last total loss sustained by the Company, so far as known at this writing.

Horace Frederick Merwin, express messenger, of Atchison, Kansas—his parents reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.—was shot by a Cheyenne Indian, Nov. 19, while crossing the Plains by the regular stage line, and instantly killed. He was insured for $10,000, and the money was paid to his mother within two days after proofs of his death were received.

John F. Cunningham, manufacturer, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was one of the ill-fated victims of the dreadful explosion on the steamer St. John, at New York, on Sunday morning, October 29th. Himself and all his family were scalded—the mother and one daughter are recovering, the father and one daughter died from their injuries some time after the accident. Mr. Cunningham was insured for $5,000, which sum was promptly paid to his widow.

Dr. C. G. M. Griffiths, a physician, of Delaware county, Pa., on his return home from Baltimore one dark and stormy night in September last, with a large sum of money on his person, was waylaid, murdered and robbed, as he left the train at the station nearest his home. He was insured for $10,000, and the money has been paid to his widow.

Lewis M. James, of Akron, Ohio, a passenger, and R. C. Jackson, chief engineer, of the steamer Pewabic, lost their lives by the sinking of that steamer in Lake Huron, August 9th. Mr. James was insured for $5,000, and the money was paid to his family; Mr. Jackson was insured for $2,000, and the money now awaits a legal claimant.

Thomas B. Bostwick, farmer, of Ravena, O., while at work in a well upon his farm, August 1st, was killed by a stone falling upon his head. Insured for $2,000, which has been paid.

John B. Preston, merchant, of St. Louis, was accidentally drowned at Lockport, Ill., on the night of April 17th, while on a visit to his father. Insured for $5,000, which amount has been paid.

Henry C. Thompson, peddler, of Morrisville, N. Y., fell from a wagon and was killed, September 14th. Insured for $3,000, which amount was at once paid to his widow and children.

Peter Fisher, saloon keeper, of Peoria, Ill., was bitten on the neck by a poisonous insect, while out hunting, July 15th, and died in a few hours—leaving a wife and six children in a nearly destitute condition. He was insured for $5,000, which was paid to his widow within two weeks from the accident.

J. G. Anthony, farmer, of Buffalo, West Va., killed by a fall from a building, in October last. Insured for $1,000, which has been paid to the lady for whose benefit the policy was written.

Chas. J. Creditor, student, of Fort Wayne, Ind., had his arms blown off in firing a salute on Inauguration Day, March 4th, and died four weeks after the accident. Insured for $2,000, which was promptly paid.

Amos Cashe, livery keeper, of Little Falls, N. Y., was murdered and his body thrown into the canal, on the night of September 25th. Insured for $1,000, which was paid to his young widow.

Mr. Minor, merchant, of New Britain, Conn., killed by a sunstroke in the West Indies, last May. Insured for $1,000, and the money was paid to his family.

A gentleman of New Haven, lost at sea in March, '65. His wife was paid $1,000 by the TRAVELLERS'.

Daniel H. Wells, insurance agent, of Defiance, Ohio, death caused by a vicious concussion on the cords of his neck, while carrying a ladder, Oct. 31. Insured for [illegible], which was paid.

[illegible]

In these eighteen cases, the large sum of $58,500 was realized to the families of the policy-holders, for about $365 realized in premiums.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER & CO. .... DIRECTORS.

Wednesday, Gala Matinee.

[illegible]

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 10, 1866.

On which occasion the GREAT STAR COMBINATION [illegible]

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Followed by

EVOLUTIONS GRACIEUSES,

By the Celebrated Concord Skater,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

Now appearing Daily at Central Park.

One of the greatest sensations of the day, who will appear on costume,

ON PARLOR SKATES.

[illegible]

ONLY THIRTY CENTS.

PROSCENIUM BOXES, SIX DOLLARS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—[illegible]

MISS SHEPARD AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

A brilliant little company assembled on Wednesday evening last in the Lecture Room of Crosby's Opera House, to listen to the gifted young reader, Miss LETITIA A. SHEPARD, whose rare cultivation of voice and power and pathos united make her one of the most charming readers of the day. [illegible] We are happy to state that Miss Shepard has acceded to the request, and has appointed Thursday evening the 11th, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, when we feel assured she will be greeted by a full and appreciative house.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager.

Great success of the New Drama.

This (Wednesday) afternoon, Jan. 10th, at the Grand Matinee, at 2½ o'clock, and also in the evening at ¾ to 8, will be performed the new drama, in four acts, entitled,

LOST IN LONDON.

Now playing with great success in the Eastern cities.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER & CO. .... DIRECTORS
LEONARD GROVER .... C. D. HESS.

Most positively last night but three of the eminent American actor,

Mr. James E. Murdoch

Supported by the great Star Combination from Grover's Theatre, Washington, received during the past week by crowded houses, with the most flattering proofs of approbation.

This (WEDNESDAY) evening, January 10th, 1866, in compliance with numerous requests, will be repeated Shakespeare's admirable comedy of

Much Ado About Nothing.

[illegible]

Doors open at 7¼; curtain will rise at 8.

The BOX OFFICE for securing seats is now open at the Opera House, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS .... Managers.

Engagement of Mr. John Brougham.

Great success of

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Wednesday and Thursday,

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Dr. Savage .... Mr. John Brougham.

To commence with a favorite farce.

In rehearsal, Brougham's comedy of

Flies in the Web.

Saturday—Brougham Matinee.

WASHINGTON

SKATING PARK.

Open Afternoon and Evening.

Splendid Ice—Good Music.

A GRAND

SKATING TOURNAMENT

On Thursday Afternoon, the 11th,

Of Amateur Skaters and Season Ticket Holders of the Washington Skating Park.

Grand Total of $200 in Prizes!

GENTS:

1st Prize, Gent's Silver Mounted Skates, or $50.
2d " Gent's Dressing Case, or $30.
3d " Gent's Opera Glass, or $20.
4th " Gent's Season Ticket for 1866-'67 to W. S. Park.

LADIES:

1st Prize, Lady's Silver Tea Set, or $50.
2d " Lady's Silver Card Case, or $30.
3d " Lady's Opera Glass, or $20.
4th " Lady's Season Ticket for 1866-'67, to W. S. Park.

Persons wishing to skate for the above Prizes are requested to register their names on Wednesday, at the Park Office, or Thursday morning.

Benefit for the Poor, Friday Afternoon and Evening, at Washington Park.

CENTRAL PARK.

Miss Carrie A. Moore,

THE CONCORD SKATER.

NOTE.—In consequence of the appearance of Miss Moore on Parlor Skates at the Matinee at the Opera House this afternoon, Miss Moore will not appear at the Park until evening.

FULL BAND TO-NIGHT.

Magnesium Light!

OGDEN PARK.

Great Sport To-Day.

Game of Base Ball on Skates!

THIS AFTERNOON,

By EXCELSIOR and ATLANTIC Clubs, but no interference with the skating.

Discount Made on Season Tickets on and after this date.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished sleeping room for two young men. Address, stating terms and location, P. O. Box 1348.

To Rent.

TO RENT—On Lake street, near LaSalle, two rooms, up one flight, suitable for lodging, office or dressmaker. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to a family without children. [illegible]

TO RENT—One furnished front sleeping room, for a gentleman, at No. 230 State-st.

TO RENT—Six Rooms, on first floor, of 437 Curtis, between Indiana and 4th streets, convenient to street cars. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Double Store. The large double store, 261 and 263, [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Three rooms in building No. 153 Dearborn-st., suitable for offices. Inquire of W. J. TEWKESBURY, Room 13, No. 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Four or five good rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, with furniture for sale. [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage house of 5 rooms and a small quantity of furniture for sale. Inquire at 277 North Market-st., cor. of Whiting.

TO RENT—One two-story house and two cottages, [illegible] GUILD, Jr., 87 Washington street, Room 13.

TO RENT—The large and fine store, 199 South Clark street and fixtures for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Second floor, at 50 Lake street. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO RENT—Office No. 2, Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class new cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—House on the West [illegible]

TO RENT—For sale the lease and furniture of a house suitable for a boarding house. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain— [illegible]

FOR SALE—The old established Saloon and Restaurant, No. 212 South Clark street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six-year old Pony, sound and gentle, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Schooner Meridian and schooner Denmark. Inquire of WM. G. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon with lease, stock of wines, liquors and cigars, 47 So. Canal street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four Choice Cows. Three A No. 1 cows with young calves, and one springer, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The new Schooner Cynthia Gordon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good young horse, sound and gentle, for sale cheap. Inquire 217 State-st.

FOR SALE—Stove and tin-ware store and jobbing shop, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Law Books—30 volumes of well-selected [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best Billiard rooms in the city, [illegible] Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—$2,000 cash will buy an established wholesale business [illegible]

FOR SALE—One upright steam boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Estate—House and Lot on West Madison-st. [illegible] Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Persons wishing to purchase saloons, billiard rooms, boarding houses, restaurants, grocery stores, or hotels, can call immediately to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—4 marble-bed billiard tables in good order [illegible] Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Deck Plank—3x5 and 3x6 inches, long lengths. E. K. BICKFORD, cor. Lake and West Water-sts.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a Grocery and living rooms. Apply at 300 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 Extra Fire Brick; 50 bris Eggs; 40 bris Buckwheat. McCAULEY & BROTHER, 212 So. Water-st.

FOR SALE—A manufactory in the city. Capital required, $3,500 to $12,000. A rare opportunity for an investment. [illegible] 17 McCormick's Building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets.

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and stock of a first-class meat market, doing a good business. Must be sold. Inquire at 447 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Saloon on Dearborn street, No. 122, will be sold very cheap if inquired for at from 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—A saloon, with lease, license, stock and fixtures, all complete, for $250, 296 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A well-paying Drug Store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 tons Briar Hill coal, [illegible] DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Coarse diamond C and ground solar salt, [illegible] DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Best city cooperage, pork barrels and lard tierces, [illegible] DAVIS, POPE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Three 8 feet bed 20 inch swing screw cutting engine lathes; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Power—The undersigned has a good 8 feet head water power [illegible] D. R. DENNEY. January 1, 1866.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of the best grocery store in the West Division, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessels—A number of light draught lumber vessels, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Our Engine, 18-inch cylinder, [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—On West Side, by a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—With a private family, [illegible] P. O. Box 532.

BOARDING—Wanted—A suite of adjoining rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—Boarders. [illegible] Merchants' Dining Hall, No. 17 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING—Wanted—Two young men, [illegible] 115 Lake-st., stating terms.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant room suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to rent at 119 State street. References required.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can have boarding in a private family at 137 West Jackson street. Call as above. References required.

BOARDING—Waverly House, 233 and 235 Kinzie street. Good rooms and a first-rate table, and great attention to visitors. [illegible]

BOARDING—Grant House, 46 North Dearborn street. Good rooms and board at $4.50 per week. Day board $3.50.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and good board at 140 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A first-class suite of rooms to rent, with board, can be had by applying at 123 North Peoria-st., [illegible]

BOARDING—Theological Students can obtain an agreeable home near the College (North Side) in a private select family. [illegible]

BOARDING—A partly furnished suite of rooms (North Side) in a select family, for gentleman, wife and child, or single gentlemen or ladies. First references exchanged. [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING—A lady and gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family; also three single gentlemen, by applying at 192 South Desplaines street, between Madison and Monroe sts.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—At Lake Forest—A two-story frame country residence, [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots. [illegible] J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a fine farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, [illegible] 37 Washington-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A farm of 335 acres in the Wilmington (Ill.) coal region. [illegible] WILLIAM WISDOM, 183 and 85 N. Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A frame house and store, and lease of lot, on Blue Island ave., [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new two-story frame house of 8 rooms, and lot, on Wabash ave., [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A North Side residence, situated in a very desirable neighborhood, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 Lots in Brown's Addition, [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—Arthur M. Kinzie, Esq., has become a partner with me in my business from this date. Hereafter our firm will be TAYLOR & KINZIE.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & KINZIE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, [illegible]

STOLEN—From the subscriber, corner LaSalle and Washington streets, [illegible]

JOSEPH I. CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Purchasers for splendid [illegible]

WANTED—All men who have $15 and upwards, to call and see the splendid chance we offer in a new invention, patented January 1866, [illegible]

WANTED—House—A small house and some furniture, [illegible]

WANTED—By two young ladies, [illegible] Address MISS MAUD and KATE LIVINGSTON, Chicago P.O., Ill.

WANTED—To Lease—A 25 or 50 feet lot on the South Side, [illegible] Address P.O. Box 3614.

WANTED—To have those who are interested in improved farming implements [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a second-hand fire-proof Safe. Apply to C. HOLLAND, President Ins. Co., office corner Randolph and LaSalle streets.

WANTED—Three singers—a tenor, soprano and alto, to complete a quartette choir [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5739.

WANTED—A first-rate business man of good address to act as Soliciting Agent for a new [illegible] Apply at the printing office 49 and 51 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A second hand Ruggles or Gordon Press, half letter sheet size. Apply at once to "A B C," Journal office.

WANTED—To Buy—I wish to purchase the stock in trade, good will, &c., of a Drug and Medicine Store, [illegible] Dane County, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Immediately—All who are looking for business to call and examine THE AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented [illegible] 146 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

WANTED—Discharged officers and soldiers in want of employment at which a large amount of money can be made. [illegible]

WANTED—To Sell—A half interest in a meat market doing a first class business. [illegible] Call at 264 State-st.

WANTED—Everybody, travelling men in particular, to see the new and novel wonder. [illegible] Room 17, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—Parties seeking business can find one suited to either large or small capital. From $100 to $5,000 can be invested that will pay 500 per cent. [illegible] Box 2075, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—1,000 good canvassers. New and extraordinary inducements. [illegible] J. A. STODDARD & CO., 12 Clark street (Box 3239), Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Attention!—$7.00 made from 50 cents. [illegible] Address "B. WATSON & CO.," Box 553, Chicago.

WANTED—$5,000 a year—Canvassers for the NEW CRYSTAL DOOR PLATES [illegible] 172 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A neat, stylish Overcoat, Business Suit, Velvet Vest, Dress Coat, Pants [illegible] GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 North Clark street.

WANTED—Sheep—From fifty to one hundred good sound ewes, [illegible] THOMAS C. MORGAN, Ainsworth, Cook county, Ill.

WANTED—Persons that wish to see the most simple and wonderful invention that ever has been offered in the Northwest, [illegible] 16 and 17 Speed's Block, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Young and old men seeking employment to apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 S. Clark-st., Room 21, and procure a good situation.

WANTED—Immediately, a man who thoroughly understands cutting, packing and curing of pork [illegible] 469 Canal street [illegible]

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs, to procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Immediately—A good journeyman Dentist, [illegible] DR. LEWIS' Dental Office, 140 Lake-st.

WANTED—A boy 16 years of age, to learn the art of engraving on wood. [illegible]

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 1 order clerk, travelling agent, 2 conductors, 1 brakeman, [illegible] 87 Washington street, Room 5, upstairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Five hundred men to go South, one hundred woodchoppers, [illegible]

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 city agent, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—2 experienced canvassers to work on salary, 1 watchman, 2 firemen, 1 brakeman, 1 blacksmith, 1 street car conductor, 1 porter in a store, 3 drivers for private carriages, 1 teamster, and three laborers. Apply at the CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 S. Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—1 book-keeper, 1 salesman, 1 copyist, 2 assistant book-keepers, 1 hotel clerk, [illegible] CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 S. Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—One or two smart active men in every county in Illinois to sell the best article in the market—entirely new—will sell at sight. [illegible] N. Y. BARNEY & CO., Gen'l Business, Patent and Manufacturers' Agents, Rooms 16 and 17 Speed's Block, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—100 men to sell a new patent which is indispensable to every lady [illegible] BARNEY & CO., Gen'l Business, Patent and Manufacturers' Agents, Rooms 16 and 17 Speed's Block, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Employment—10 railroad hands, 12 woodchoppers. Good wages. Apply at THE CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A smart man with a small cash capital of $100, to engage in a permanent manufacturing business, [illegible] Apply at 47 Quincy-st., five doors from Clark-st., C. LEE.

WANTED—A salesman in a stationery store, one thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade, none other need apply. Address for one week, "S. Y. E.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A first class man as clerk in a coal office. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An A No. 1 girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Permanent place to an experienced and competent girl. Wages $4 per week. Apply at 161 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A girl to do housework in a small family. Apply at 383 West Monroe-street.

WANTED—Two girls, one as kitchen, the other as up-stairs girl—sisters, or girls acquainted to work together. Apply at 384 Wabash avenue, Wednesday or Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—Four first-class milliners, to go to pleasant towns in the country. Apply to J. F. PRESCOTT, at Walsh & Hutchinson's Millinery House, 58 and 60 Lake street, up-stairs.

WANTED—A good cook, ironer and washer. Apply at 230 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 417 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Two first-class girls, white or colored, one as cook, washer and ironer, [illegible] 1010 Indiana avenue, corner of 22d street.

WANTED—Twenty smart ladies to sell one of the most beautiful articles for ladies' wear; [illegible] N. Y. BARNEY & CO., Gen'l Business Agency, Room 17, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A girl competent to do all the housework in a family of three. Wages four dollars per week. Corner Halsted-st. and Cleveland road, Lake View.

WANTED—Help—A good American or German girl to do housework in a small family. Apply at second door from Roby-st., on [illegible] 241 Lake-st.

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman, good-looking, 30 years of age and good prospects, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, active, energetic men and women [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, to sell the best thing yet offered to the public. [illegible] E. P. MARTIN, Box 1007 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—School teachers, returned officers and soldiers [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the popular Subscription Book entitled THE DIARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—4 Travelling Agents, to travel for a wholesale oil house on commission. Call at 14 State-st.

WANTED—Agents—$12 to $24 a day paid good agents, to introduce the Wilcox Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. [illegible] Address S. S. HENDERSON, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents—Ladies, to sell the "Ladies' Medical Guide," by the celebrated Dr. PANCOAST. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—5,000 Colored Photographs for sale at the largest Agents' Depot in Chicago. [illegible] H. B. LANDON, Agent, 58 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Agents—For the GLOBE SEWING MACHINE (Folsom's new patent), [illegible] ATKINSON & CALDWELL, 144 Randolph-st., Room No. 8, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$200 a month and all expenses cleared by Agents in selling "THE FIELD, DUNGEON AND ESCAPE," by Albert D. Richardson. [illegible] TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—1,000, immediately, to sell 11 splendidly illustrated books, [illegible] Western Agency 43 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—In Chicago and elsewhere to canvass for our new chart, The Hand-work of Freedom, [illegible] GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Female Agents—To canvass for a work especially adapted to them— [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 12 Clark-st., Box 3239, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$50 per week. [illegible] C. BALDWIN, General Agent [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Independence, Iowa.

WANTED—Agents—The climax has been reached in "Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion." [illegible] Address C. W. COOK, GREAT WESTERN PUBLISHING AGENCY, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Active, energetic men to canvass for the [illegible] J. R. WALSH & CO., Publishers.

WANTED—Agents—$175 per month, to sell the "Universal" Family Sewing Machine, price $20. [illegible] Address N. MANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6374, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell THE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The book for Agents is Lloyd's BATTLE HISTORY of the Great Rebellion, [illegible] LANDON, General Agent for Illinois and Wisconsin, 58 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year, and all expenses paid. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents Everybody wants "The Most Laughable Thing on Earth." [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a competent bookkeeper, who has had experience with wholesale drug firms. [illegible] Address "J O C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a lady to do chamber work and sewing. [illegible] Address AMY MOORE, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced cook in a private family or first class boarding house. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an American young woman in a family to do plain sewing, [illegible] Address "B B T," Camp Douglas.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house. [illegible] 130 South Clark street.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady, as copyist. Address "M McL," 332 West Randolph-st., Chicago, for two days.

WANTED—Situation—A young man who has had two years experience in the Medical Department of the United States Navy, [illegible] Address Box 1803, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Situation—To Business Men—The advertiser, an active young man, is desirous of engaging in some kind of business [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A lady operator, on the sewing machine, [illegible] Address "L C F," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or seamstress. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced American housekeeper, in a small well regulated family. Best of references given. Address "J E B, 82 Lake-st., with particulars."

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—In business that has paid well for over one year [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With small capital, to take one charge of a paying business. [illegible] Room 12, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Partner—$1,000, in a sure-paying cash business, [illegible] Address J. COOLEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—To take a half interest in a saloon, splendidly located and doing a good business. [illegible] Apply at 139 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Partner—A Swedish gentleman, with a thorough knowledge of the wine and spirit trade, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $4,000, to take charge of the books and the cash department in the wholesale fancy business [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a light business, [illegible] Apply at 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $2,500, to take a one-half interest in a manufacturing business [illegible] Box 2075, Chicago, Ill., with full name.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., on the West Side, a Sand Bracelet, [illegible] Fulton street, and he will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—Yesterday (Monday) morning on Dearborn street, a Wallet, containing [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On Curtis-st., Monday morning, a Fur Victorine. The owner can have the same by applying at 150 [illegible] and paying for this advertisement.

Strayed.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]